The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,623.—New Series | BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870. | Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
———— including postage	" 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	" 28 0
———— including postage	" 38 0
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First insertion	Rs 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 20th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Bussorah	9
" Kurrachee	24	" Fao	9
" Guadur	25	" Bushire	11
" Muscat	28	" Linga	13
" Bunder Abbas	30	" Bunder Abbas	15
" Linga	31	" Muscat	17
	Sept.		
" Bushire	3	" Guadur	19
" Fao	4	" Kurrachee	21
Arrive Bussorah	5	Arrive Bombay	24

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buszolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about he 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship TROWBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are required to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,600 tons of SEASONED MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing on and from the 1st day of October next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the undersigned, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 20th September next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the Contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th August 1870.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES,

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Importer, Mr. James Lalor, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., 25 Head of very superior AUSTRALIAN HORSES, including first-class Saddle and Harness Horses, and Carriage Pairs.

Any reasonable offer, before the date of Sale, for any of the Horses, will be willingly accepted.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
" VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	" PARIS	£22-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th August. It has limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. and O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class £13 | Second Class £9
Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Meadow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 24th August, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain W. Blake, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 22nd instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 23rd idem.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th August 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, intend to despatch the Steam Ship SCOTIA, 1168 tons, 170 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, as an extra Steamer on or about the 24th August 1870. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

RE AUGUSTUS COTGRAVE HONNER, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of Augustus Cotgrave Honner, late of No 6, Shakespeare Square, Folkestone, in the County of Kent, Pensioned Officer of the Bombay Presidency, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel in the First, or Grenadier Guards, Native Infantry, who died at 6, Shakespeare Square, Folkestone, aforesaid, on the First of December 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed) were, on the 13th day of August, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of Alexander Cuninghame (in the Will spelt Cunninghame) Robertson, Esq., the sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Augustus Cotgrave Honner, deceased, are required, on or before the Seventeenth day of September 1870, to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Alexander Cuninghame Robertson, as such Executor as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of August 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

MR. J. NEUBERG.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GOODS IN STOCK.

Albums	Hams, Overland
Aya Pana, liquor	Knife Cleaning Machine
Bacon, Overland	Lithographic Stones
Boxes, Fancy	" Presses
Croquet Games	Liebig's Food for Infants
Claret Margaux,	Meerschaum Pipes
" Pauillac, in Qts. and Pts.	" Cigar-holders
" Medoc, ditto	Pencils, A. W. Faber's
Champagne, Sillery Mousseux	Pencil Cases, Gold
" Sparkling Moselle	" Silver
Cheroots, Trichinopoly	Potash, American
" Pondicherry	Printing Materials
" Burma	Padlocks, Chubb's
Cheese, Double Gloster	Quinine
" Cheshire	Sealing Wax
Cheroot Holders	Stoves, Warming
Cooking Stoves	" Heating
Drawing Pins	" Cooking
Eau de Stuttgart	Stencil Plates
Enamelled Ware	Stout, Guiness's, in Qts
Fancy Goods	Table Linen
Embossing Presses	Tobacco, Thos. Bears'
Glassware, Bohemian	" Orange Honey Dew
Games	Towels
Galvanized Iron Buckets	Toys
Gauze, Wire	Wall Paper
Gold Beadings	Wines, Port
Harmoniums	" Sherry
Heating Stoves	Work Boxes

5, Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

WANTED, a TRUMPET MAJOR for a Native Cavalry Regiment, Mussulman preferred. Must be a good Musician and able to instruct. Apply by letter, enclosing statement of qualifications and copies of testimonials, address OFFICER COMMANDING, 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, Jacobabad, Sind.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEMBERS of the EAST INDIA UNITED SERVICE CLUB, who have NOT ALREADY PAID their SUBSCRIPTION for the current year, are reminded that the amount—Rs. 12—is now due, and should, together with any arrears of Subscription, be paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, without delay.

W. L. CAHUSAC, Lieut-Colonel,
Hon. Secretary E. I. N. S. Club, Bombay.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held THIS DAY at the Registered Office of the Company at 4 P.M., the following Resolution, proposed by Moolchund Kassidass, Esq., and seconded by Burjorjee Jamsetjee, Esq., was carried unanimously :—

That the Liquidators' Accounts, as submitted to the Meeting, and the transfer of the property as effected by him, be approved and confirmed.

NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE,
Chairman of Meeting.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Ecclesiastical Side thereof, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of NARRON BHUGWAN, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, be granted to her son, KHOOSHALL NARRON. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 18th August 1870.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

The undersigned will receive TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour, for a period of one year, from 1st January 1871.

The Contract to continue on the same terms, subject to six months' notice on either side.

Conditions of Contract, and the Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Agent's office.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's offices by 15th September at noon.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th August 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint. Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND. | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

At the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to one lac of rupees. The Accounts are credited with interest half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Stanley's Church and State.	Rs. 10 0
Charles Dickens's Life	4 12
———— Speeches	1 4
Milton's Poems. 2 vols. Clarendon Press Series	4 0
London Society. Vol. January to June 1870	6 12
Tinsley's Magazine. Vol. 6	4 12
Jackson's Military Surveying	8 12
Beeton's Household Management	4 12
Murray's History of India	4 4
Story on Agency, Bailments, Partnership, Conflict of Laws, each	20 0
Wonders of Bodily Strength and Skill	3 4
Burnand's Happy Thoughts, Out of Town, each	1 8
Shirley Brook's Gordian Knot, Aspen Court, each	1 8
Hooker's Garden Ferns, coloured	20 0
Froude's History of England. Cheap edn., Vols. 1 and 2	7 8
Bannatyne's Guide to Examinations—Rank of Lieutenant. New edition	4 8
A lonely Life	3 12
Slater on Colours and Dye Wares	4 12
Fairbairn on the Application of Iron to Building. New edition	10 0
Cox's Mythology of the Aryan Nations. 2 Vols.	17 8
Beale on Disease Germs, their Supposed Nature	2 4
Ouida's Strathmore, Tricotrin, Under Two Fags, Held in Bondage, each	3 4
Whyte Melville's Gladiators, Interpreter, Holmby House, Kate Coventry, General Bounce, Digby Grand, each	3 4
Ballantyne's Essays in Mosaic	1 8
A Woman's Kingdom. By Author of "John Halifax"	3 4
An Editor's Tales. By Anthony Trollope	7 8
Ranking's Half Yearly Abstract of Medicine, Jan. to June, do.	3 12
Annals of an Eventful Life	1 8
Mrs. Gaskell's Wives and Daughters. Cheap edition	1 8
———— Sylvia's Lovers	1 8
Haughton's Sea Side Walks	2 4
Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts	17 8
Beeton's Universal Biography	7 8
Yules' Mission to Court of Ava in 1855, published at £2-12-6 reduced to	13 4
Map and Sailing Directions for Suez Canal	2 4
Adams' Naturalists in the Nile Valley	9 8
Tyndall's Notes on Light	1 0
Hullah on Cultivation of the Speaking Voice	2 4
Nystrom's Mechanics. New edition	6 4
Muir's Sanskrit Texts. Vol. 5	13 4
Grave Mound and their Contents	6 12
Tilt on Health of British Women in India	1 0
Tennant's Metrical System of Weights and Measures	1 0
Bell's Translation of the Rajaniti	7 8
Gould's (Baring) "In Exitu Israel," 2 Vols.	13 4
Obstetrical Society's Transactions. Vol. II	9 8
Macnamara on Cholera	10 0
Cruikshank's 82 Illustrations	6 12
Kaye's Lives of Indian Officers. 3 vols.	11 4
The British and Foreign Mechanic	5 0
Cassel's Household Guide. Vol 1	3 12
Procter's Other Worlds than Ours	6 12
Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons	5 8
Rolleston's Forms of Animal Life, or Outlines of Zoological Classification	10 0
Robinson's (W.) Alpine Flowers for English Gardens	7 8
Beecher's Familiar Talks on Christian Experience	2 4
Paxton's Botanical Dictionary	15 12
Lee's Practical Pathology. 2 vols.	12 8
Trollope's Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar	1 8
Social Contrasts, in a Series of Coloured Plates	9 8
Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable	6 12
Acton's Modern Cookery	3 12
Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1870	5 8
Hook's Meditations, 2 vols., calf antique	11 0
Malleson's French in India	10 0
Dufton on Billiards	6 12
The Englishwoman in India	3 12
Mixing in Society, by Countess * * * * *	3 4
Grote's Greece, new edition, vols. 1 to 9, each	3 12
Staunton's Shakespere, 3 vols.	35 0
The Poultry Book, illustrated	11 4
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, illustrated edition	13 4
Guillemin's The Heavens	13 4
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, large type, illustrated	3 4
The Ballad Book	3 0
Overall's Dictionary of Chronology	10 0
Blandford's Geology and Zoology of Abyssinia	13 4
Chesney's Indian Polity. New edition	13 4
Marshman's History of India. 3 vols	14 0
The Rosicrucians, their Rites and Mysteries	4 12
By this Week's Mail.	
Kaye's Sepoy War, Vol II.	12 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

Now Ready.

PLAN DRAWING HINTS FOR BEGINNERS,

Compiled by
Captain GRIERSON, Staff Corps,
Mem. Soc. Engineers.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

To be had of
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Book-seller,
Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 20th August 1870, for the supply by contract of PROVISIONS specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Provisions for the Overland Transport Service."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat.

Details.	Period for which contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to Scale of Rations.	When and to whom to be delivered.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.	Amount of additional Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of supply.
	Twelve Months.	lbs.	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M.'s Indian Troop Ships and approved by Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	As per Sample.
Arrowroot		260					
Beef, Fresh		87,320					
Currants		6,706					
Chillies		561					
Coriander Seed		745					
Cummin Seed		477					
Celery Seed		24					
Dholl		17,323					
Firewood		1,81,421					
Fish, Salt		11,373					
Ghee		9,162					
Garlic		464					
Lemon Juice...Gallons		200					
Lime Juice "		1,235					
Mutton, Fresh		9,544					
Pepper { Whole		1,011					
Pepper { Ground		600					
Raisins		5,614					
Rice		1,36,528					
Salt, Common		1,683					
Tea, 1st Sort		17,499					
Turmeric		531					
Vegetables		75,579					
Yeast		672					
Biscuit (Commissariat made)		As required.					
Biscuit Powder							
Chocolate							
Candles of Sorts							
Colza Oil							
Dessicated Milk							
Disinfecting Powder.							
Flour							
Mutton Broth							
Mustard							
Malt							
Oatmeal							
Preserved Fowl							
Pickles							
Preserved Potatoes							
Rum							
Sugar							
Salt, Fine							
Split Peas							
Suet							
Salt Beef							
Vinegar ... Gallons.							

G. T. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.

Overland Transport Department, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, 29th July 1870.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Bank, in Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 29th day of August instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Liquidators' Reports and Accounts to 30th June last, and considering the advisability of selling off the remaining Assets of the Bank by Public Auction.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees One Thousand per Share has been declared, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 12th August 1870.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Rampart Row, west, on THURSDAY the 25th August 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., to receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1870, and to declare a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 13th to 25th August, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DISTRIBUTION of Rs. 35 per SHARE, which the Liquidator has been authorized to make to Shareholders on the Register this day, WILL BE PAID on and after the 19TH INSTANT, at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., on presentation of Share Certificate or of the Receipt held for the same if Certificate is already lodged with Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. The Share Certificates presented will be retained and Receipts granted for them, which will be exchangeable hereafter for Certificates of the Mofussil Company (Limited.)

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme ready ward."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA, Limited.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, EZEKIEL DAVID SASSOON and HENRY PRENTIS, all of Bombay aforesaid, JOHN SMITH, at present residing in England, and MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE and NICHOLAS DE GA, both of Bombay aforesaid, Promoters of the abovementioned Company. } Petitioners.

UPON reading the Order for winding up of the said Company made herein on the 1st, and sealed on the 5th day of July 1870, respectively, I do order that all parties concerned do attend me in my Chambers, in the High Court, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of July, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause (if any) why Mr. Patric Dewar, of Bombay, should not be appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company without remuneration and without being required to give security to proceed with the liquidation of the said Company.—Dated this 16th day of July 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 1st September 1870, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of sale :—

H. M.'s steamer Lord Elphinstone, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1866, being 654 28/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 235 feet 6 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Earl Canning, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1866, being 661 37/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 223 feet 3 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Sir John Lawrence, built of Iron at London in 1865, being 577 10/100 tons, 70 Horse Power, 204 feet 6 inches long, 28 feet beam, draft of water 11 feet when light, 14 feet when deep.

Terms of Sale—The sale of these Vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government, otherwise the Deposits will be forfeited and the Vessels resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th August 1870.

WE have REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary work) .... Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto .... " 5

Horse Fodder for sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

BIERS & Co., Stables.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY .... Elphinstone Circle.
POONA .... East Street.
CALCUTTA .... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0*	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
		22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.
" 4 " .... Pints.
" 12 " .... Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.
CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXTRA DRY CUVEES—AY MOUSSEAUX.

We call special attention to our Champagnes of THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE OF 1862, which are now worked with but a small percentage of liqueur: to their superiority of flavour, bouquet and dryness, our quotations for which are the most liberal offered.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8-0.

FRAGRANT AND PURE GERMAN WINES.

Of these, both STILL and SPARKLING, we hold Stocks of the choicest and best, ranging in price from Rs. 23 to Rs. 42.

FRENCH WINES.

PURE unloaded CLARETS, from superior Breakfast to the grand After Dinner Wine, at from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30.

HAUT SAUTERNES, Quarts, Rs. 22; Pints, 12.

BURGUNDIES, of exquisite aroma and delicious flavor, from Rs. 22 to Rs. 32 per dozen quarts.

Samples of either of the above named, as also of our other Wines, we shall be happy to supply.

We invite comparison with other importations of like kinds.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies :—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green " " 19 "
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow " " 24 "

LEGGATT & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS :—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21 per dozen.
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21 "
Ditto two Stars	24 "
Ditto three Stars	29 "
Lelegard's Champagne	30 "
Stewart's Portwine	20 "
John Beggs' Whiskey	Rs. 17 per Jar of 2 Gallons.

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

25th June 1870. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE :—

Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	" 34 per 2 doz. pints.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	" 28 per 1 doz. quarts
Do.	" 30 per 2 doz. pints.

STILL HOCKS :—

Laubenheimer	" 15 per doz.
Liebfraumilch	" 20 "
Marcobrunner	" 24 "
Rüdesheimer	" 24 "
Johannisberger	" 30 "
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	" 36 "
Do. do. Blue capsule.	" 45 "

CLARETS :—

St. Estèphe Mèdoc	" 9 "
St. Emilion	" 10 "
Chateau Bellevue	" 14 "
Chateau de Frands	" 16 "
Vray Canon	" 18 "
Chateau Larose	" 22 "
Chateau Margaux, 1865	" 24 "

BRANDY :—

H. C. Balaresque	" 22 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères	" 24 "
Blanchy Frères	" 28 "

ITALIAN WINES :—

Sicilian Claret	" 7 per doz.
" Sherry (Marsala)	" 12 "
Vino Monferrato	" 8 "
Moscata	" 14 "
Barbera	" 14 "
Tokai	" 14 "
Nebiolo	" 14 "
Barolo	" 14 "

BEER :—

Dreher's Vienna Beer, in 2 doz. cs. " 7½ "

OLIVE OIL :—

Genuine Italian " 8 "

LIQUERS, ABSINTHE, MAAGBITTER, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 27th July 1870

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
MEDOC (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC (Bounevialle and Sibille, Breakfast Claret)	"	10 0	...
CHATEAU LAROSE (Bounevialle and Sibille. Dinner Wine)	"	14 0	...
BRANDY.			
HENNESSY'S, 3 Stars ***	"	29 0	...
Do 2 do **	"	24 0	...
Do 1 do *	"	21 0	...
MARTELL'S	"	20 0	...
BEER.			
BASS'S BEER (bottled by Stone)	"	5 8	4 0
TENNENT'S BEER	"	5 0	3 4
PORTER.			
GUINNESS'	"	5 0	3 8
TENNENT'S	"	5 0	3 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	"	12 0	6 8
ABSINTHE, Pernod Fils	"	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE, Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system, patented	"	30 0	16 0
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	"	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	"	15 8	...

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

JUST RECEIVED, via the Suez Canal, from the well known ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX :—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FROUSAC VIEUX (full flavoured wine).	"	15 0	8 0
COGNAC, Fine Champagne	"	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	"	21	...
Do. Bois (many years in wood)	"	19	...
Do. Old	"	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen per Share, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August 1870, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three o'clock p.m.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for the First, Second, and Third Distributions, are requested to do so without delay.

B. R. MODY,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank, held at the Bank's Offices, Parsee Bazaar Street, on MONDAY, the 18th July instant, 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried :—

Mr. B. R. Mody, the Chairman of the Board of Liquidators, took the chair.

1st. That the Liquidators' Report and Balance Sheet, accompanied with Statement of Profit and Loss Account, be adopted and passed.

2nd. That the remuneration to be paid to the employés of the Bank, for their services, be and are hereby left to the discretion of the Liquidators, according to their duties, but the amount to be so paid shall not exceed a sum of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand).

3rd. That with the view of finally winding up the Bank, it is desirable to release the remaining Contributories who have made default in payment of Third Call on forfeited shares of the Company.

4th. That a Final Dividend of Rs. 3-13 (Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen) per Share be declared payable amongst the Registered Shareholders of the Bank on or after the 1st proximo.

5th. That the affairs of the Bank be declared to be finally and fully wound up.

6th. That the thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators for the able and highly satisfactory manner in which they have conducted the liquidation of the Company, and for the ability and skill they have displayed in bringing the Liquidation to such a satisfactory termination.

7th. That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to Messrs C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes for their valuable assistance and able advice rendered to the Bank in the conduct of its affairs.

8th. That the thanks of the Meeting are due to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

Bombay, 19th July 1870. B. R. MODY, Chairman.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of the following additional Roads :—

No. 6. Branch Road from the old Sewree Road to the Sewree Cemetery.

No. 7. Road along the East front of the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway at Waree Bunder, to join Waree Bunder North Road at Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders must be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office before 5 P.M. on the 1st September 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, 10th August 1870.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the completion of the following Roads :—

1. Grant Road, from Frere Bridge to the Jewish Burial Ground.
2. Gilder Street, between Falkland and Bellasis Roads.
3. De Lisle Forns Road, from Firemen houses B. B. and C. I. Railway to Mahim Woods.
4. Arthur Foras Road, from Tardeo to Chinchpoogly.
5. Warree Bunder Road, from Mazagon Overbridge to Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specifications of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 25th August 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th July 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation.)

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the First day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved; and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.
G. H. FARRAN,
The 29th day of June 1870.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 1st day of September; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

NOTICES.

GREAT REDUCTION
ON
CATALOGUE PRICES
BY
SOUNDY & Co.

Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Stock to make room for heavy Shipments to arrive at the end of the Rains, we are offering our Goods at great reductions for Cash.

Constituents ordering from our Catalogue will observe, from the quotations at foot of this advertisement, the enormous Discount and the great advantages to be derived from purchasing Goods during the next two months.

Every article enumerated in the Catalogue is of the very best quality and manufacture, and selection can be made from the largest Stock in Bombay.

TERMS.

CASH—with order, or on delivery of Goods in Bombay.

DISCOUNTS.

20 per cent. on all Goods in the Catalogue; except Gold Articles, Hall Marked Silver Ware, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, and Ice-making Machines, on these Goods a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed.

Catalogues to be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASEREI'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and unadulterated and the first expression of the best Grapes.

The following are the reduced rates for cash with order :—

FINE FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET.

Excellent quality mellowed character. White Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 11 0

St. JULIEN 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full Bouquet. Black Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 16 0

MARGAUX 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended. Blue Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 20 0

SHERRIES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine. White Capsule per doz. ... Rs. 18 0

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating Tonic Wine. Black Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 22 0

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 26 0

BRANDIES.

KLASEREI'S FINE COGNAC .... Rs. 20 0
———— RUBY BROWN BRANDY .... " 20 0
———— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY ... " 20 0
———— VIEUX COGNAC .... " 30 0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASEREI'S FLASK, BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the twelfth part of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks .... Rs. 22 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

	Rs.
"The Complete Cabinet," Oak or Mahogany	44
Do. do. in beautifully Figured Black Walnut.	52
"The New Despatch Cabinet," in Polished Oak	24
"The Registered Stationery Cabinet," Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock	45
Solid Stationery Case, in Polished Oak	13
The New Library Stationery Cabinet, in Walnut, Oak or Mahogany	26
"Portable Secretaires, Combined Book Case, Stationery Case and Writing Desk, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books.	45
"Enlarged Secretaire," for Office use, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books	30
Everybody's Secretaire do. do.	20

MISCELLANIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

	Rs.		Rs.
Pen Cleaners from	1	to	2
Pen Racks do.	1	to	2
Bronze Metal Paper Weights, from	10 as.	to	1
Call Bells, various patterns, bronzed and lacquered	2-8	and	3
Date Racks	1	to	5
Date Boxes, new patent in Mahogany with rollers. small	2	large	3
Letter Clips, various patterns	8 as.	to	2
Strong boxes of various patterns and sizes	2	to	5
Portable Indian Postage Weigher, in German silver	4		
Quill Pen-making Machines, Ebony Handles	4		
Do. do. Ivory do. from	6	to	9

FINE ARTS.

Soundy & Co. invite attention to their Collection, comprising a splendid selection of

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Exquisitely tinted, from subject paintings of the old and modern Artists, coloured in exact imitation of the originals. These works are of the finest specimens procurable and are well worthy of inspection. They may be had without frames, handsomely mounted on Card Board or framed in a variety of handsome styles.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c. Rs.

The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½) 100

The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7) 100

The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c. 84

The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches 64

The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles 40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size by 2½ inches :—

In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, in Russia .... fr

The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Ro[illegible] double-action lock fitted

THE ELGIN WRITING CASE .... Cash pr[illegible]

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, [illegible] and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses (all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Case over invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock .... 2[illegible]

TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks .... 3[illegible]

LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation 52

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock 30

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco 21

TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock 10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather .... each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen .... each from	6
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	16
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	8

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady with slight change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	160
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	575
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	160
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4[illegible]	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	121
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,520
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,020
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	290

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,125
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
150	12,000	11,000	300do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	530
500	1,880	all	300do.	Colaba Press Co	7,000
850	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,500
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	930
200	4,000	all	248 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	450
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	305
125	2,500	all	450*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
22[illegible]	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ [illegible]	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	198.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

CALCUTTA.—13TH AUGUST 1870.

The market for Government Securities has improved and prices have an upward tendency.

4 per cents. were heavily bought, last evening, at Rs. 96-4, or 3-12 discount; to-day, the purchases commenced at Rs. 96-4 and advanced to 96-6, 96-7 and 96-8, or from 3-12 to 3-8 discount.

4½ per cents, a few small transactions took place at Rs. 104-8 to 104-12.

5 per cents of 1856-57 have improved slightly; there were enquiries at Rs. 105. Some small prices only sold at higher rates.

In 5½ per cents large amounts changed hands at Rs. 112-4 112-8, 112-10 and 112-12. About the closing hour there were buyers at Rs. 112-12, but no seller could be found under Rs. 113.

The Share Market remains unchanged, excepting for Bank of Bengal share, which are in better demand, at slightly advanced prices. The following transactions were reported to-day:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,360, 1,365 and 1,370.

National Bank shares at Rs. 125.

Bank of Upper India shares, for town and country orders, at Rs. 62, exclusive of the dividend.

Simla Bank shares are wanted.

At the Allahabad Bank shareholders' meeting, on the 6th instant, a dividend of Rs. 5, for the half year ending 30th June 1870, or at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, was declared; payable on and after 8th August; and Rs. 3,000, added to the reserve fund.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 246 per £20.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co.'s shares were bought up, by speculators, last night, in the bazar, and prices have risen from Rs. 270 to 300: the sales to-day were at Rs. 300 and 305.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Wood, Conductor, Adjutant General's Department, on medical certificate, from Poona.

James, Major, 2nd Central India Horse, on furlough, from Augur.

Becher, Colonel, 8th Regiment, to join, from Poona.

Moyle, Colonel, general duty, to join, from Poona.

Romer, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.

Moyle, Colonel, general duty, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Becher, Colonel, 8th Regiment, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Romer, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. Murray, Head Assistant in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, is promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissary.

Surgeon Major D. Young, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Establishment, in medical charge 4th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Australia for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1796.

Captain E. R. Goode, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough [illegible] under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

Sergeant J. H. Crewe, of the Barrack Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following adjustments of rank in the Commissariat Department are made:—

The promotion and reversions notified in Government General Order No. 430, dated 15th June 1870, to have effect from 2nd idem, the date on which Major J. Clements joined his appointment at Kurrachee on return to India from furlough.

Surgeon L. S. Bruce is appointed to act as Surgeon to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. A. Kittredge resumed charge of the office of Vice-Consul for the United States of America in Bombay on the 29th July 1870.

Captain A. M. Phillips, Assistant Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, resumed charge of his duties from the leave granted him in the Notification of the 25th ultimo, on the 19th idem.

Captain W. F. Prideaux resumed charge of his duties as Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, on the 23rd ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Murphy, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Surat District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. E. G. H. Fulton, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Surat District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Azum Lingo Dhondeo, Head Carkoon to the Mamlutdar of Hoongoond, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Kulladghee District.

Captain C. F. Boulton, acting first class Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Hydrabad, performed the magisterial duties of the Second Class Extra Native Assistant Collector and Magistrate at that station, in addition to his own, from the 18th April to the 12th June 1870, both days inclusive.

Azum Bhicajee Vittul, acting First Carcoon in the Dharwar District, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Captain G. H. F. Codrington, Acting Superintendent of Police, Kulladghee, has passed an examination in the Canarese language according to the test prescribed in Government Notification of 12th August 1863.

Mr. A. W. C. Boevey, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Khandeish District.

Mr. S. Hammick, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Nassick, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Nassick District.

Mr. G. Druitt, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Nassick, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Nassick District.

Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Poona District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. H. R. Cooke, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Kaira District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Ahmedabad District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. F. L. Charles, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Khandeish District and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Prabhakar Govind Bapat, acting Mahalkurree of petta Vingorla, talooka Malwan, in the Rutnagherry collectorate, with the powers exercised by a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that the name of Timaji Gopal has been removed from the list of Municipal Commissioners of Sinnur in the Nassick Collectorate.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The second Moonshee in the office of the Mooktyarkar of Kurrachee is invested with the powers of a Collector under Act XVI. of 1870 during the absence of the Mooktyarkar.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 17th August, 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain W. E. LeGeyt, 2nd Squadron Officer, to be 2nd in Command; Captain A. P. Currie, 3rd Squadron Officer, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, and Lieutenant and Adjutant J. F. Willoughby to be 3rd Squadron Officer in succession to Colonel Loch.

Lieutenant Willoughby will continue for the present to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duty.

3rd Regiment Sind Horse.—Colonel F. A. Loch, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 3rd Cavalry, to be Commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel Briggs.

2nd Regiment N. I. Grenadiers.—Lieut. J. N. S. Kirkwood, 95th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation.

25th Regiment N. L. I.—Captain and Brevet Major W. H. Newport, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.

In G. O. C. No. 458, 6th instant, the name of Lieut. T. F. Gibbs, 83rd Foot, is to be substituted for that of Lieut. C. T. Davenport of the same regiment.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Staff Surgeon W. G. Trousdell, M.D., is directed to proceed without delay to London and report himself to the Adjutant General.

Subadar Rugoonath Sing is appointed to officiate as Sutlar Major 5th N. L. I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars.—Major R. B. H. Blundell, to England, from date of embarkation, for 6 months, on private affairs.

8th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain J. S. Wheeley in extension, to remain at Taraghur from 1st to 30th August 1870, on medical certificate.

Ensign C. W. Atkinson, to Bombay, from 2nd to 31st August 1870, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Ensign C. W. Atkinson, to England, overland, from date of departure to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot.—Lieut. L. A. Powys, to Bombay, from 16th to 31st August 1870, preparatory to proceeding on leave to England.

General List.—Lieutenant J. E. Gordon, 3rd Squadron Officer 3rd Sind Horse, to Kurrachee, for 30 days from date of departure on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel H. Man, Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is invested with the powers described in section 445 A. of Act VIII of 1869, to be exercised within the limits of the Nicobar Islands.

Major Frederick Lyon Playfair, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of a District, to be exercised within the local limits of the Settlement of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

Captain Montague Protheroe, 1st Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class within the local limits of the Settlement of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

Mr. John Bennett, Executive Engineer, Port Blair, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of of the 2nd class to be exercised over the Artificer Corps at that settlement.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. B. Jones, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will officiate as Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. K. Spense, or until further orders.

Mr. J. W. Neill, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, will officiate as Secretary to the Commissioner, vice Mr. Jones, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Muir, Bombay Civil Service, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, will officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner, vice Mr. Neill, or until further orders.

Mr. J. A. E. Miller, Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to be an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

The services of Captain R. C. Stewart, late Madras 8th Light Cavalry, officiating Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George with effect from 18th of July.

Captain H. E. Mottet, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade in the Mysore Commission, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, vice Lieutenant E. S. Ludlow.

Lieutenant E. S. Ludlow, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, vice Captain Mottet.

Major H. C. Menzies, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Omraotee, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 12th of May 1870.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby directed that the words "or Royal Engineers" be omitted from the last paragraph of the despatch published in G. G. O. No. 817, dated 20th August 1867.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years granted to Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Cuppage, of the Bengal Staff Corps, in G. G. O. of the 12th July 1870, is cancelled at his own request.

The following promotions by brevet are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William John Doveton, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel from 3rd August 1870.

Lieutenant Edward Logan Stehelin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Captain from 6th August 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Cousmaker Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 6th August 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants Henry Holwell Birch and George Logan,—4th August 1870.

Lieutenant Alexander David Cator Inglis,—7th August 1870.

The services of Lieutenant F. R. deWolski, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major W. H. G. Palmer, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Mysore, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department.

The services of Mr. A. M. Keighly, Accountant, 4th grade, Rajpootna, are dispensed with, with effect from 4th February 1870.

Mr. E. L. Asher, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to the Punjab in the rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Lieutenant S. S. Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps, Executive Engineer in Jeypoor, is allowed three months' privilege leave. This cancels Notification No. 153 of the 21st May 1869.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Major H. J. T. Neild, Staff Corps, from Wing Officer 35th Native Infantry to Wing Officer 24th N. I.,—Major C. L. Pereira will continue to officiate as Wing Officer 24th N. I., during the absence of Major Neild, or until further orders.

Major W. H. R. Godfrey, Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer 35th N. I., Wing Officer 35th Native Infantry.

Captain C. L. Raikes, attached 6th N. I.—Attached 19th N. I.—To join.

[illegible]

Asst. Apothy. W. Johnston, from Depy. Inspr.-Genl.'s Dept. to Presidency Division, D. Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join at the public expense.

Asst. Apothy. J. Anderson, D Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery Detachment, 1st Royals at Malliapoorum, to join at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

10th Foot, 2nd Battn.—Ensign H. R. Roberts, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation on private affairs.

21st Foot, 1st Battn.—Ensign C. A. M. Morris to England, overland, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the following exchange, provided the public be put to no expense thereby:—

24th Foot.

Captain J. M. G. Tongue, from 1st to 2nd Battalion.

Captain J. C. Thomas, from 2nd to 1st Battalion.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Lieutenant W. H. McCausland, 1st Foot, being posted to the 2nd battalion of that corps, on his recent promotion.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in Chief has been pleased, at the recommendation of a medical board, to grant an extension of leave to Lieutenant C. Cunningham, R. E., until the 31st December 1870.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain (Major) E. S. Milman, D. Brigade, to England, from 10th August 1870, to 10th February 1871—Urgent private affairs, in anticipation of the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

60th Rifles—Ensign C. Michell, 3rd Battn., from 19th to 23rd July 1870, in extension—To enable him to rejoin.

45th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon R. H. Carew, to England, via the Overland route, on medical certificate from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board, and to embark from Madras—Unfit to do duty with troops.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. „
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Sullamatty	Nacoda	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Mahi	Nacoda	Colombo.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
13	Moulmein (s)	James	Akyab, August 9.
	Rangoon (s)	Lang	Moulmein, August 6.
	Calcutta	Shillahar	Liverpool, May 6.
	Albertine	Sutherland	Liverpool, April 10.
	Punjaub	Breare	London, May 5.
	Gondo a	Barron	Cape Town, June 25.
	Furness Abbey	McPherson	Liverpool, May 4.
	Stanhope	Morris	Newcastle, March 22.
	Robur	Rigout	Bourbon, July 8.
	Timour	Foster	Shields, May 7.
	Xanthus	Marguere	Pondicherry, Aug. 6.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
14	Philosopher		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
11	Rangoon (s)	Baker	Suez.
	Rutlandshire		Mauritius.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

STEVENS—GROSE—August 11th, at St. James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, Fredric, eighth son of the late George Stevens, Esq., of Ramsgate, to Ada Hibbert, eldest daughter of Charles Grose, Esq., of Howrah.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

RICKETTS—August 8th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel R. R. Ricketts, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

ROBINSON—August 11th, at Murree, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Robinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

AINSWORTH—BIGNELL—August 9th, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. W. Spencer, William Ainsworth, Esq., 106th Light Infantry, to Georgiana Frances Wykeham, second surviving daughter of the late Captain W. P. Bignell, Bengal Army.

DEATH.

GOUGH—August 13th, at Umballa, George Lumsden, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry, aged eleven months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

"THE remains of Macmahon's army has reached Chalons"—that sentence throws a strong light on the military history of the preceding week. To understand it we must go back. Several days ago we were told that Macmahon was retreating on Nancy, but we do not remember reading any statement that he had arrived there. We pointed out that the movement of the Germans up the Sarre would oblige him to quit Saverne, and we inferred that he would leave soon enough to reach Marsal and Nancy by the Paris road. The telegram shows that he allowed himself to be cut off, that he retired by Wasselone upon Strasbourg, that he moved thence by the Bruche upon St. Dié and Raon L'Etape, and then, finding himself anticipated at Lunéville and Nancy by the rapid Germans, that he struck off to his left on a wide detour in order to regain an open road to Paris. As the Germans were turning fortified Toul, he probably had to march by Neufchateau and Domremy on Ligny, where he would be close to Bar-le-Duc and St. Dizier. We now understand the meaning of the obscure phrase that a fresh army was to support—meaning push up towards, meet, and extricate—the army on the Rhine, to wit, Macmahon's army retreating from the Rhine; and if there were actions beyond Commercy, they were probably fought to protect the columns of Macmahon's retiring through Ligny. The Count the Palikao's statement in the Legislative Body also becomes intelligible; it referred to the failure of the Germans to strike the line of Macmahon's retreat. They abandoned the attempt when they found that, by circling widely, the Marshal had regained his communications.

The French armies, therefore, are once more united, part of them much the worse for wear and tear. In the notification purporting to express the intentions of Marshal Bazaine we do not believe, or rather we do not believe that Marshal Bazaine has made his intentions public. In the Middle Ages, Kings and Knights were wont to announce where and even when they would fight; but that is not one of the devices of modern war. It is not at all impossible that the Army at Metz may have to retire through the Argonne Forest, and concentrate near Chalons. We shall soon know; but we may be sure that the French staff have not placarded their intention to fall back on the Marne. Perhaps it will now be admitted that the generalship on the German side was superior; for they broke the opposing army in two at the first blow, and compelled the part cut off to skim abroad widely in order to reach a safe place.

Later telegrams tell of an action on Tuesday of great magnitude. The places mentioned in the telegram we cannot find in any accessible map; but we can find Boncourt and Gironville on the right bank of the Meuse, not far from Commercy. If those be the places referred to, the French must have quitted Metz, and a large portion of the Germans must have crossed the Moselle.

Just before going to press two later telegrams of yesterday's date have been received.

IF we may trust to official opinions, officially promulgated, there is some considerable chance that less money will be wasted on abortive barracks. That it would be false economy to neglect the health of the soldier is now a common-place. It has been long accepted as an axiom, but unhappily the philanthropists who, in an imperial spirit, devised the grand barrack scheme, in their eagerness to benefit the soldier, overlooked the great facts of Indian life, and legislated as if it were passed, under similar conditions, throughout the vast and diversified realm of India. It was an application of science in the abstract to this varying concrete world; and like most experts of the same kind, in civil and military life, it has proved a costly failure. The Indian authorities, at all events, are aware of this fact, and we trust no amount of abstract scientific opinion will make them disbelieve experience.

The Public Works Department, in October [illegible] questions. They thought that the "universal adoption in the plains of India of double-storied buildings, and the general restriction against the use of the lower stories as sleeping apartments" might with advantage be reconsidered. "In many parts of India," they said, "well raised single-storied barracks have been occupied by European troops for several years; and where such stations are in dry climates, there is the most complete evidence to show that the standard of health is satisfactorily maintained in such buildings. Moreover, it is to be noted that double-storied buildings are believed not to be generally popular with the soldiers themselves, to whom it is an inconvenience to have their sleeping and day rooms in different stories, and because in the extreme hot weather they are unable to carry their beds into the open air from the upper-storied sleeping rooms." And they thought "that all future barracks should be erected on raised basements which, in high rising positions, might be three or four feet in height. That in low situations and under unfavourable local circumstances, it will be advisable to interpose between the barrack-room and the ground, not only this basement, but an additional floor of rooms" to be used for auxiliary purposes. The Sanitary Commissioner, when appealed to, went even beyond their views. He thought that barracks erected on basements three or four feet in height, would meet all sanitary requirements, that the lower rooms of existing double-storied barracks might be used as sleeping places; and that, except in Fort William, Hazareebaugh, Barrackpore, Dum Dum, Berhampore, Morar, Saugor, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, and Peshawur, single-storied barracks well raised would be sufficient. He pointed out that the hill barracks are needlessly large and lofty; that the soldiers would be more comfortable in smaller abodes, and, of course, that the State would be less impoverished. Moreover, he was audacious enough to say that both in the hills and the plains, buildings of a much less substantial character might with advantage be erected. We do not go into the hospital question, where, we need not say, extravagance is not less evident. Nor do we refer to the Allahabad barracks, the story of those buildings will enlighten the public some day soon, as, no doubt, Lord Mayo will publish the whole of the papers. The *Pioneer* has some excellent remarks on the barrack question, and puts extremely well considerations that have often floated vaguely through the minds of many observers. "Will it not be advantageous for the reformers of military buildings," asks our live contemporary, "to observe *how civilians live* —we do not of course mean civil officers only, but planters, merchants, lawyers, and all who can afford to build or to choose their own form of residence? We do not observe His Honor the Chief Justice, or the Government Advocate, or the manager of the Allahabad Bank, going about in closely-fitting tunics with their coat collars hooked round their throats, and tight leather belts buckled round their waists: neither do we find these gentlemen passing their leisure hours in rooms exposed on all four sides to the direct rays of the sun, with only a roof of tiles and a ceiling of tinder between their heads and the Eye of Day. The greater number of Mofussil residents, in point of fact, live by choice in basement houses raised a few feet above the ground, with low, often double, verandahs, running round at least three sides of the house, and under a thick roofing, not uncommonly of thatch. In Fort William, it is true, the upper-roomed barracks were a great cause of improved health to the troops; but in that damp climate, where the direct-rays of the sun are constantly modified by clouds, where malaria is constantly rising to great heights from the alluvial soil, and where a cool breeze sets in from the river every afternoon, it is the practice of the entire civil population to live in upper rooms, as far at least as they can afford it. Let, then, this simple principle be duly applied. Money—for essentials—is not grudged when the health and welfare of our gallant defenders are at stake; but we do insist that it be laid out with judgment. In method of life, as in fashion of raiment, let the soldier be made to approach, *mutatis mutandis*, the habits of the civilian. The latter class in India comprises men generally well-educated and well-to-do, men who, in long years, have learned by experience how to live in the country. Let the military be taught the benefit of experience, and we shall cease to hear of corps after corps losing their 15 per cent (150 in 1,000) year by year, and to find our pockets exposed to never-ending taxation.

We support our Allahabad contemporary's advice—let the barrack-designers consider what men do who have learned by experience how to live in the country.

OUR contemporary is of opinion that the letter of Sir William Merewether "corroborates in every way the information we [our contemporary] gave the other day regarding the state of affairs *now* in Lus Beyla." Observe the italics. What the state of affairs may be *now* we should be very sorry to affirm. But what did our contemporary say on the 27th of July—five days only before Sir William wrote? He said this:—"As regards the state of affairs in Lus Beyla, it is still far from satisfactory. The person appointed by the Khan to restore tranquility there, and reduce the factious to obedience, has not been successful in winning the confidence of the people, and consequently disorder continues to prevail throughout the district, and the most atrocious enormities are perpetrated by those who delight to indulge in licentiousness, riotousness, and spoliation." What does Sir William say—the corroborating witness? He says, "With reference to the article in the *Times of India* of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to state that Colonel Marston, the District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee, reports as follows on the state of Lus Beyla:—'Reports received from Beyla are to the effect that everything is quiet and that no oppression is practiced on the inhabitants. It is also stated that His Highness the Khan of Khelat wrote to the Shahgassee to act in a conciliatory manner towards the people, which he now does. Grain has been distributed to the Zemindars on the part of the Khelat Government, as no seed grain was procurable, and, generally speaking, contentment is said to prevail in Beyla.'"

How can the statement that the Shahgassee was conciliatory in his bearing some considerable time before the 1st of August prove that disorder prevailed a short time before the 27th of July? Writing on the 16th of July our Kurrachee correspondent, whose letter was published on the 20th, stated, as the result of his searching inquiries, that even then everything was quiet in Lus Beyla, that the merchants were not leaving the place, and that there was every prospect of rest for the future. So that at least a week before our contemporary could have received his erroneous information it was known in Kurrachee that the allegations made in the article of the 27th were unfounded. The truth is, as our correspondent showed, that the agents of the ex-Jam have set on foot all sorts of incorrect reports and some malicious fabrications. "I have an idea," he wrote, "that the ex-Jam has, in Kurrachee, many, not exactly friends, but still people who would like to see him re-instated, not because they consider it would be only his right, but to serve their own interests. Local advantages, which certain parties possessed before the ex-Jam fled, have disappeared under the rule of the Khan by the hand of his Naib. The discussion has lost all political interest in the bazaar, it is now simply a question of rupees, annas, and pies." Is it too much to say, especially considering the intimate acquaintance with the mind of the ex-Jam shown in the article, that our contemporary got his information from the camp of that personage?

WE are glad to learn that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been in no wise apathetic or indifferent on the subject of the Government of India's oppressive levy. The Committee, in concert with their brethren in Madras, have begged that Income-tax collections may be stopped pending a revision of the returns already made, and submitting as a reason the altered circumstances of the State and the tax-payer. This is satisfactory, but we still think it would be well to proceed further, and, if it be not possible to hold a public meeting, could not a sober petition be drawn up and signed? Who would not sign it?

WE see that Surgeon L. S. Bruce has been appointed to act as Surgeon to H. E. the Governor of Bombay until further orders.

THE Supreme Government has exempted old and decrepid civil pensioners residing in independent territories from personal attendance to receive their pensions.

THE Government of India has ruled that all senior Educational officers in India should be placed on the same footing as regards pay and allowances as those in Bengal.

LORD NAPIER was to leave Ootacamund last Wednesday for Coimbatore and elsewhere on an official visit. Lady Napier, who, we are sorry to hear, has been far from well lately, was to accompany His Excellency.

IT seems Lord Mayo asked permission to depute a few Indian officers as attaches to the belligerent armies. According to the "Indian Daily News" he has been informed by telegraph that the arrangement cannot be made.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, we now learn, arrived at the Cape in the Galatea on the 23rd June. The Clio had arrived on the 15th with further sailing orders for the Galatea. The Duke was to have no public reception, and his stay would only be for a few days, but he would formally open the new Docks during his visit.

DURING the month of June, 9,031 maunds of cotton, valued at two lakhs of rupees, were exported from Rangoon. A line of steamers is soon to be started to run direct to England from Rangoon *via* the Suez Canal for the conveyance of cotton. The first of the line, the Carolina, left on the 2nd August with a full cargo and several passengers.

THE Madras Government has resolved to request the sanction of the Government of India to an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 on a School of Arts in Madras, provided a similar sum be subscribed by the native community. The "Madras Mail" remarks—"Bombay, the other day, asked permission to spend nine lacs for a similar purpose, and obtained sanction for seven."

THE "Woman's Friend," a Bengalee paper edited by a native lady, begs that Government will frame a law to prohibit polygamy, or if they are indisposed to do this, at least to pass a law binding a man not to marry more wives than he is able to support; and also to prevent boys from marrying more wives than one, and to require the personal consent of a girl before she is allowed to marry a man who has many wives.

BOTANISTS may be interested in the result of experiments made by Mr. Broughton, Government Quinologist at Madras, to ascertain the properties of the forest-tree *Hymenodictyon excelsum.* They showed that the bitter principle inherent in the bark of the tree *Hymenodictyon excelsum* is identical with *æsculin*, which is also obtainable from the horse-chesnut tree, but is of little therapeutic value where the alkaloids of cinchona are procurable.

THE operation of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by Act VIII. of 1869, has been extended to the Island of Nancowry, and to all the other islands included in the group commonly known as the Nicobar Islands, that is to say, the island of Car Nicobar and Great Nicobar, and the islands lying between them including Tillanchong. Several appointments relating to these islands appear in the Government of India orders in another column.

AN application has been made by the Government of Bengal for the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 861-7 on account of pay, &c., of extra vaccinators and a superintendent, who were employed to check a recent outbreak of small-pox in the city and suburbs of Dacca, and the application has been sanctioned as a special case; but the Governor General in Council observes "that in future, charges of the description should be borne by municipal funds and not by the imperial revenue."

"IT having been brought to notice that, notwithstanding the concession made in the 5th clause of the 5th section of the Indian Postal Guide of the 1st February last, regarding redirection tickets for Government officials temporarily absent on tour, some public officers evade even the moderate yearly payment of Rs. 12 prescribed in that clause by having their private correspondence forwarded to their camp under official frank without purchasing a redirection ticket; the Governor General in Council warns public officers of the illegality of such proceedings and the dereliction of duty involved therein."

WE find in a Madras paper the following table, showing the development of the Prussian monarchy from the year 1440 to 1866:—

	Inhabitants.
In 1440 Prussia, then styled a Duchy, possessed	500,000
In 1668, under Duke Frederick William	1,500,000
In 1718, styled Kingdom, under Frederick I.	1,650,000
In 1786, at the death of Frederick the Great, by the acquisition of Silesia, of West Prussia, &c.	5,430,000
In 1797, at the death of Frederick William II, by the acquisition of Anspach, Baireuth, and a portion of Poland	8,687,000
In 1840, at the death of Frederick William III, by acquisition of the Rhenish Provinces, &c.	14,991,241
In 1865, under William I, by the acquisition of Lauenburg	19,305,000
In 1866, by the acquisition of Schleswig-Holstein, Electoral Hessen, of the Duchy of Nassau, of the Kingdom of Hanover, and of other states	23,590,543

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

ARREST OF MAZZINI.

LONDON, 17TH AUGUST.

It is notified that Marshal Bazaine will not risk a decisive battle until the enemy gets near Chalons.

The Italian Government have called out two more classes for the army, and have asked for a credit of 40 million lire to provide for the safety of the Kingdom.

Mazzini has been arrested at Palermo.

By British Indian Cable.

SORTIE BY THE GARRISON OF STRASBOURG.

LONDON, 17TH AUGUST, AFT.

A German despatch states that the garrison of Strasbourg made a sorties yesterday afternoon, but were repulsed by the Prussians with the loss of three guns.

The remains of Macmahon's army had reached Chalons.

BATTLE BETWEEN GENERAL BAZAINE AND PRINCE FREDERIC CHARLES.

REPULSE OF THE PRUSSIANS.

PARIS, 18TH AUGUST, 2-25 A.M.

Official intelligence received here by a telegram from Marshal Bazaine, dated Wednesday 4 P.M., says—"A battle has been fought all day yesterday with the Prussians between Doncourt and Vionville (? Bionville). The enemy were repulsed. We passed the night on the positions gained. I halt for a few hours in order to await a fresh supply of ammunition. I have been engaged with Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz."

PRUSSIAN GOVERNORS OF LORRAINE AND ALSACE.

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST, 11-40 A.M.

* A French official despatch states that the French have won a battle near Gravellotte. Great losses were sustained.

It is also asserted that a formidable battle was continued yesterday at Mars Zatour (?Bar-le-Duc).

The French are also rumoured to have repulsed the Prussians upon the Moselle.

The King of Prussia has appointed Count Bonin and Count Bismark Bouslen (sic) Governors General respectively of Lorraine and Alsace.

* The battle here referred to is apparently the same as that mentioned in the Paris telegram dated 18th, 2-25 A.M.

GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF TUESDAY.

VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST, 12-12 P.M.

The German official account, dated Pont-à-Mousson, the 17th instant, states that yesterday (Tuesday) General Alvensleben advanced with three Army Corps westward of Metz on the road of the enemy's retreat towards Verdun. A bloody fight took place between the divisions of Generals Decaen (sic) Zodoir Ault (? L'Admirault) Trcisard and Canrobert, and the Imperial Guard, and the Prussian Tenth Corps, successively supported by portions of the Eighth and Ninth Corps under Prince Frederick Charles.

Notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy they were driven back to Metz after a hot fight lasting twelve hours.

The loss on both sides was very considerable. "Ours include two Generals killed and two wounded. Our success was complete. We captured two thousand prisoners, two eagles, and seven cannon."

LONDON, 17TH AUGUST, 2-30 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 7d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10½d.

At the Periodical Biddings to-day for Government Bills on India £299,000 were allotted to Calcutta, £1,000 to Madras, and £100,000 to Bombay. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10d. Tenders at 1s. 10½d. received 84 per cent, on Bombay in full.

MR. CURSONDAS MADHOWDAS ADMITTED TO BAIL.

YESTERDAY Dr. Dallas, of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, solicitors, made an application in the Fort Police Court to Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate, that Cursondas Madhowdas, then in jail, and committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of cheating the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., should be admitted to bail. The Magistrate said that if good bails were offered he would grant the application. Dr. Dallas said that he was in a position to do so. Mr. Cursondas was then sent for and he was brought in Court. He was liberated on giving his own recognizances in the sum of Rs. 100,000, and two sureties, Messrs. Kulliandas Kirparam and Govind Balkrishna in the sum of Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively.

COLONEL MALLESON.

"WE regret to hear," says the "Madras Mail" of the 13th inst., "that the condition of this gallant officer still occasions the greatest anxiety in Mysore. No marked improvement has yet manifested itself, and it is apprehended that the shock his constitution has sustained by the fall from his horse, will, in the event of his recovery from its immediate effects compel him to return to Europe immediately. In that case no officer perhaps has greater claims to the post of Guardian to H. H. the Maharajah than Colonel Charles Elliot, C.B., at present on furlough, but whose leave expires on the 14th November 1870. Colonel Elliot, who holds the post of Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, is the officer who, aided by Mr. Rungacharlu, the Native Guardian of H. H. the Maharajah, completed the settlement of the affairs of the late Maharajah, on which occasion Mr. Bowring in his Administration Report for 1868-69 wrote as follows:—'I desire to repeat here my appreciation of their labours which demanded the exercise of great tact, discrimination and good judgment. Rarely I believe has so difficult a task been accomplished so speedily and satisfactorily.'"

THE OPERA CONCERTS.

WE are glad to learn that the gentlemen who proposed the Opera Concerts have taken action in earnest, and have already enrolled a large number of subscribers. The performers cannot, however, be secured in Italy, or their passages to Bombay arranged, until the full number is obtained. We trust, however, that before the end of this month the list will be complete, and Signor Inzoli enabled to make all his arrangements.

Exception has been taken to the private character of the proposed Concerts, but a very little consideration will show that this is absolutely necessary. To have them within a reasonable distance of the residences of the majority of the subscribers, they must be held in a private bungalow, and we do not know of any bungalow near Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill with a room large enough to accommodate the general public. There is therefore nothing selfish in the subscribers wishing to have the Concerts to themselves.

The performers will be employed on these Concerts two nights in the week and this will leave four nights at their own disposal. They will therefore gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of giving Concerts in the Town Hall or Theatre Royal, when the public will have many opportunities of listening to a class of music which has not yet been well performed in Bombay.

It is therefore on public grounds as well as for their own recreation that we would endeavour to induce lovers of good music to come forward and subscribe for these Concerts.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1870.

STEWARDS.—W. D'Oyley, Esq.; Col. Howard Vyse; Col. Gray; Major Shewell; Captain Harris.

The great event on the card for this day's racing was of course the Nuggur Derby, and as on the first day a great pot was upset. Captain Napier's mare Countess, backed freely at 9 to 4 on her, was beaten by the same horse, who upset all calculations for the Aga's Purse, Dubious. After the performance in the regimental races, great things were expected of the mare, and she fetched the large price of Rs. 440 in the lottery, the previous evening (Dubious selling for Rs. 165 and Elphinstone for Rs. 55), but after she had gone a mile she appeared to have had enough and Dubious cantered in an easy winner. The other races call for little remark. Shaheen started the favourite for the Whim and the Handicap, and won both events with comparative ease, while Thurlby cut down the very moderate field opposed to him, in a manner which justified the confidence of his backers. The course was in very fair order and the weather propitious.

1ST RACE.—Match for Rs.——

		st. lbs.		
Capt Cresswell's	g a h Romeo	11 0	Owner	1
Mr Gilson's	ch a h Cock Robin	11 7	Capt Dent	2

Won—easily. Time 59½s.

2ND RACE. Free Handicap. Entrance Rs. 50, with Rs. 150 from the fund. One mile.

		st. lb.		
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Shaheen	10 5	Brewtey.	1
Col Vyse's	g a h The Aga	9 8	Major Chaplyn	2
Mr Rogers's	g a h Abd-el-Kadr.	9 5	Hastings.	3
Mr Williams's	b a h Rainbow	8 10	Donaldson	4

Time—2m. 2½s.

Rainbow jumped away with the lead, followed by The Aga, who passed him soon after the half mile post. Coming into the straight Shaheen, who had laid a long way behind, came up with The Aga and won easily by two lengths.

3RD RACE.—The Nugger Derby. Rs. 400 from the fund. For all maiden horses. Weight for age 1 stone in excess of Byculla standard. The usual penalty on Colonial and English horses. One mile and a half.

		st. lb.		
Mr Hogg's	b a c Dubious	9 4	Owner	1
Capt Napier's	g a m Countess	11 7	Owner	2
Mr Probyn's	g a h Elphinstone	10 3	Major Chaplyn	3
H H Aga Khan's	g a c Shumshad	9 4	Withdrawn	

Time—3m. 7 sec.

Dubious got away first, but was soon overhauled by the mare, who raced with him for the first mile. Elphinstone, who ran very unkindly, three lengths behind the other two. At the half mile from home the mare, who had hitherto been pulling double, appeared to have had enough of it, and Dubious, notwithstanding his having made the running at his best pace throughout, won easily by four or five lengths.

4TH RACE.—The Galloway Plate. Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for nominations on the 1st July, and Rs. 200 on the 1st August. 1 stone in excess of W. I. T. C. Weight for inches. Maidens of the season allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

		st. lb. oz.	
Mr Abdul Raymon's	b a h Hercules	9 3 8	1
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Arab Spirit	7 1 12	2
Mr Williams's	b a g Imaum	10 0 0	3
Mr Framjee's	b a h Master Bobby.	10 0 0	4

Time—2m. 3s. (some watches made it 2m. 1½s.)

Hercules and Arab Spirit came away after the start, Master Bobby taking the third place with Imaum, pulling hard, lying several lengths behind. At the half mile Master Bobby was out of the race, and Hercules, coming away from his horses, won easily by two lengths. There was a good run for the second place between Imaum and the pony, which has won by about a neck by the latter.

5TH RACE.—The Whim. For all horses. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. 1 stone in excess of W. I. T. C. Weight for age and inches. No penalties for English or Colonial horses. One mile and a quarter.

		st. lb. oz.		
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Shaheen	10 11 12	Brewtey	1
Major Chesshyre's	g a h Mirage	9 3 2	Capt Stack	2
Mr Dickson's	c a g Consul	11 3 8	Hastings	3

Time—2m. 37s.

Mirage took the lead immediately after the start, Consul taking the second place, and Shaheen lying some lengths behind Consul. Just before the half mile from home, Shaheen came up with and passed Consul (who from this point was out of the race), and despite all Captain's Stack's efforts on Mirage won a good race by about two lengths, Consul cantering in about two hundred yards in rear of the others.

BOMBAY.

HINDOO HOLIDAY.—To-day being the Gocul Ashthami holiday of the Hindoos several public and private offices will be closed.

MR. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, District Deputy Collector of Kaira, is allowed privilege leave for one month, from the 2nd September next.

THE Matriculation Examination (Bombay University) will be held in the Town Hall, commencing on Monday the 21st November next.

TRESPASS.—Yesterday the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court fined one Francis Pereira twenty rupees, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for trespassing in the dwelling-house of a Parsee.

THE Honourable G. A. Hobart, District Judge of Khandeish, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 15th instant, under chapter 2 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

ALIMONY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan named Khoodabux Curreembux was charged with refusing to support his wife. He was ordered to pay ten rupees every month for the maintenance of the complainant.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Augustino Pereira, a Goanese, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Showell, with stealing a silver watch, of the value of Rs. 40, belonging to another Portuguese, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 8th August 1870, Rs. 76,67,351; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 7,00,000; total balance, Rs. 69,67,351. There are in addition 14,300 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The following transfers are ordered:—Senior Apothecary J. Lawrence, No. 10, from General duty, Bombay, to British Medical Department; Assistant Apothecary E. O'Sullivan, No. 96, relieved from the Bombay Marine, to general duty, Bombay; Assistant Apothecary S. Caldeiro, No. 98, relieved from the Bombay Marine, to general duty, Bombay.

IN honour of the Anniversary of the birth-day of H. I. and R. M. the Emperor of Austria, which was yesterday, the Austro-Hungarian flag was hoisted at the I. and R. Consulate in Meadow Street, and the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sphinx, Captain Giovanni Marinovich, which is at present in our harbour, was gaily dressed with flags. The officers of this steamer attended in full uniform at the Consulate to offer their congratulations to His Majesty's representative.

A WARNING TO BUGGYWALLAS.—Khuthao Nuthoo and two other buggy-drivers were charged before Mr. Showell, yesterday, with driving their buggies in a rash and negligent manner on the previous evening, near the Cowasjee Patel Tank. The evidence of Mr. H. W. Barker, judicial clerk to the Magistrate, and of a native policeman, was of so satisfactory a nature that the defendants were adjudged guilty and fined in the sum of twenty-five rupees each.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.—The following officers have been appointed Commissioners under the Bombay Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1869:—*Official*—The Commissioner of Police, Bombay; the Mint Master; the Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, H. M.'s Dockyard. *Non-Official*—A. McRitchie, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; C. W. Hawkins, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Company. And Mr. W. Moylan has been appointed an Inspector of St[illegible] Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto, und[illegible] same Act.

REFERRING to the Postal Notice of the [illegible] last, respecting a reduction in the rate [illegible] geable in India on letters addressed [illegible] Scotia, and New Brunswick, it is [illegible] like reduction has now been made [illegible] addressed to Prince Edward Island,—t[illegible] able in future being seven annas four [illegible] ounce via Bombay and Southampton, ten an[illegible] once via Bombay and Marseilles, and twelve a[illegible] half ounce via Bombay and Brindisi. Full pre[illegible] ment is necessary in respect of letters intended [illegible] transmission via Brindisi.—(Postal Notice, Simla, August 10).

A PARSEE WIFE AS AN OPPOSING CREDITOR.—In our report of a case in the Insolvency Court, which appeared in Wednesday's issue under the above heading, it was stated that an order of discharge was granted as to all insolvent's debts "except the amount to his wife," and on certain conditions as to payment from his wages. The clause "except the amount to his wife" was incorrectly inserted in the report, it is not in the order of the Court. The previous remark by the Commissioner should have been reported as follows:—"I cannot grant alimony, but if you agree to pay so much a month towards the debts, no further opposition is to be made; and I have jurisdiction as to the debts generally."

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M., UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—The following gentlemen will conduct this examination, which will commence on the 19th September:—

J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C., and W. P. Partridge, Esq., in Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.

F. S. Stedman, Esq., and W. Gray, M.B., in Physiology, Histology and Comparative Anatomy.

I. B. Lyon, Esq., and D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L., in Chemistry, including practical chemistry, general and pharmaceutical chemistry, and detection of the adulteration of drugs.

Narayen Daji, G.G.M.C., and Surgeon J. Lalor, B.A., in Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

WITH reference to G. G. O. No. 936 of 1866, authorizing the supply of leather bootings to Her Majesty's Mounted Artillery and Cavalry in India, it is hereby notified that a sum of eight annas per pair is allowed for the removing and putting on of such bootings on annual overalls. This order applies to the three presidencies.—*Gazette of India*, Aug. 13.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that the word "Government," in the second paragraph of the order of this Department, No. 1682, dated the 2nd July 1869, regarding acting allowances of uncovenanted servants, includes heads of departments who exercise, in respect of appointments and assignments of duty to subordinates, the powers of a local Government.—*Gazette of India*, Aug. 13.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 16th August, was 293, being 11 less than in the preceding week, 46 less than the total of the week ending 17th August 1869, and 36 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 74 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born
Colaba	19,161	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	11	...
Esplanade	7,869	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Market	75,402	...	8	...	...	5	1	...	20	4
Mandwee	41,152	1	5	...	2	7	3	...	20	18
Chuckla	41,442	...	6	2	1	6	2	1	25	12
Oomburkharee	63,020	...	10	...	2	6	6	1	33	11
Dongree	60,259	...	6	...	3	1	2	...	14	11
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	2	1	3	3	...	...	9	3
Phunusware	22,529	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	6	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	6	...	...	5	4	1	18	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	8	...	2	3	7	...	22	5
Koombarwara	23,085	...	5	...	2	1	1	...	9	2
Khetwaree	29,177	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	2
Chaoputee	6,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
[illegible]	16,024	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mazagon	21,784	1	2	2	...	...	3	...	11	2
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	16	...	3	2	4	...	33	...
Parel	7,002	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
Seoree	5,042	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Seo	12,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahim	19,459	...	1	4	...	1	1	...	7	...
Worlee	10,211	...	2	...	...	2	6	...	10	2
Harbour	32,582	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	13	...
Bombay	816,562	2	91	11	25	49	50	5	293	74
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		6	137	6	36	49	47	5	329	...

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, (inc. dis. not specified here.)	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	3	...	...	4	4	1	14	3
Brahmin	...	2	...	...	4	1	...	10	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	2	45	4	16	21	21	2	133	17
Hindoo out-caste	...	8	...	1	1	1	...	11	1
Mussulman	...	27	3	6	18	31	1	85	30
Parsee	...	4	...	2	1	1	1	17	11
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Native-Christian	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	10	4
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	5
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	91	11	25	49	50	5	293	74
Corresponding week 1869	8	89	11	45	81	46	2	339	52

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST JULY.)

SHOLAPORE.—There was a heavy fall of rain throughout the collectorate. The weather was cold. The crops sown were looking healthy. Fever prevailed in some of the talookas.

KALADGHI.—Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Indi and Shindi talookas, where cattle disease prevailed to a slight extent.

RUTNAGHERRY.—Owing to a favourable fall of rain, transplanting of rice crop was nearly completed, and that of naglee and wurree was in progress. The district was healthy, with the exception of some of the villages, where dysentery and small-pox prevailed to some extent.

MADRAS TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The adoption of "Madras time" on our lines of railways is attended with much evil and annoyance, particularly when the interests of the public are so little cared for, as in the instance I am about to relate.

I had occasion some three months back to make use of the Baroda Railway Train which started at 7 in the morning (Bombay time) as shown on their time table. This time table, be it remembered, is in no way altered, but having occasion again to-day to use the train, I went as before to the Grant Road Station at a quarter to 7, and you can imagine my disgust when told the train had left at 6.30. On enquiry, I learnt that they now kept "Madras time" at all stations, and they showed me a N. B. to that effect (in one with others regarding luggage, &c.) at the top of the sheet on which the time table was exhibited. I also found I wa[illegible] first, by a good number, who had been [illegible] inconvenienced.

Now it is hardly to be expected that one can[illegible] every word on that huge sheet before he lea[illegible] actual time of starting—it is enough to run [illegible] from abreast the station to the hour of departure [illegible] that time is not intended to be *the* time used [illegible] there should be an asterisk or something to den[illegible] connexion with the remark on the top of the s[illegible] such as, say, next to the words "Grant Road D[illegible]ture," add "Madras Time." The G. I. P. Railway authorities very properly and considerately place the corresponding "Bombay Time" *under* that of Madras, so that one can easily be led to know the actual time of starting. Not so the Baroda Railway, who are slow to see the necessity of working for the interest of the public.

I ask the favour of your insertion of this in your next issue, so that none of your readers may meet the disappointment and annoyance I have done, but remember that the B. B. and C. I. run their trains half an hour earlier than that denoted in their time tables.—I am, &c.,

H. D. T.

Bombay, 18th August.

[Really Madras time has been so long in use and is so well known now, that we wonder at our correspondent making the mistake.]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A [illegible] GENERAL MEETING of the Bench of Justices of [illegible] held on Wednesday afternoon. There was a [illegible] Justices, and in the absence of the [illegible] Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was [illegible]

[illegible] COMMITTEE.

[illegible] Crawford, seconded by Dr. [illegible] resolved "that the name of [illegible] to the committee to [illegible] Director of Public Instruction [illegible] the Municipal grant for [illegible] place of Mr. N. Furdoonjee, [illegible]

[illegible] LUMSDAINE.

[illegible] from Dr. Lumsdaine, requesting the [illegible] to convey his thanks to the Justices [illegible] recognition of his services. [illegible] was recorded.

THE COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The next business was to receive the Municipal Commissioner's annual report, which was laid on the table and held as read.

Dr. Blaney said it had not been customary for the Bench to discuss in detail the very voluminous and at the same time very able reports laid before the Bench from time to time, but necessarily there must be some points in the details of the working of the Municipality which deserved discussion at the hands of the Bench, and as the report had been in the hands of the Justices for some days, he would venture now to solicit attention to a few points which were generally carried over and discussed very imperfectly at the budget meeting. There were two or three points on which discussion might lead to a change of opinion, if in noticing them he were able to show what ought to be the procedure of the Municipality, and with regard to which the expressed views of the Bench might also lead to some re-arrangement of the budget. First, then, at page 5 of the report there was a reference to the burning of dry sewage to which he had referred at last budget meeting. That did not then seem to be the proper time to bring up the subject, and as there was some difference of opinion between the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer on the subject, he thought this a very proper time again to touch on the subject. The Municipal Commissioner thought a certain portion of the dry sewage should be consumed by fire; he did not say in his report that it should be done as at present on the open ground, so that the effluvia would be allowed to spread all around, but he was of opinion that it ought to be burned in proper furnaces, and that that would do no harm. Now this, as an opinion on a sanitary question, might be at once said to be incorrect. Section 204 of the Municipal Act provided that every furnace in the city should consume its own smoke. Now the smoke which was disseminated through the town by these dry sewage fires was not so harmless a thing as even coal smoke was, and if the latter were provided against by the Act, if the clause were enforced as against individuals, and if penalties were inflicted for the non-consumption of ordinary coal smoke, he could not conceive with what consistency the Municipality could proceed to disseminate a more deleterious smoke through the city. And moreover in considering the revision of the Act for sanitation, he might say, as the work of the committee was now almost concluded, that that smoke consuming section had been allowed to stand on its merits, and that made the argument all the stronger against burning rubbish in the midst of the city. With regard to the proposal to burn only a certain quantity and thereby effect a saving, he had to say he was a great admirer of the saving of municipal money, and would willingly do so where public health would not suffer. But here was a doctrine propounded that they could burn a portion of the dry sewage without doing any harm, and he asked, if that were true, why not burn the whole of it? He asked the same question at last budget meeting and did not get any answer, or, at least, not a satisfactory one. Assuming the doctrine laid down by the Commissioner to be correct, he asked why they should be at the expense of conveying any of this putrid rubbish to Coorla? He had thought over the subject for a long time, and had consulted every available authority on the subject, and he must say his opinion was that the burning of the putrid organic matter in the city was injurious to public health, and, that being so, he could not give his adherence to the doctrine which stated they might safely burn a portion in the city and take the rest to Coorla. Next he noticed a little further down on the same page a reference to the great augmentation of the number of public latrines which it was intended to provide for the city, and he was sure that that had the approval of all the members of the Bench. When they remembered that one or two hundred thousand persons left their homes every morning and were absent from ten to fourteen hours a day the present want of accommodation, for the sake of decency alone, to say nothing of the public health, was shameful in the extreme—(hear, hear)—and, considering the great works of improvement for public health which this city had undertaken and carried out, he was astonished that this matter was not undertaken even for decency's sake long ago. The expense would not be very great, and they should not stop even with the increased number of latrines demanded. He had made it a duty to visit these places at all hours, and had seen how they were always filled with individuals. Then as to the locality north of the Byculla railway bridge, there was a large vacant piece of ground resorted to by thousands, and why was it so?—because for thousands of people no accommodation was provided. The poor people were amenable to the law for resorting to that field and other places, but in mercy the police did not apprehend them, and the result was that the whole ground was saturated with filth which could not be cleaned unless the filth were dug out. Now that was a matter with regard to public health and one which ought to be attended to; and the offences committed were to be laid, not at the door of the poor, but at the door of the Bench of Justices, which was responsible for the state of matters. (Applause.) Now he had not taken up the report only that morning, and, on noticing this, said he would deliver a sensational speech at the Bench, but he had considered the subject carefully, and after great deliberation had to ask the Bench to pass a vote, that not only eighteen latrines were required, but a larger number. (Hear, hear.) The Municipal Commissioner spoke of the difficulty of finding sites, but he did think the difficulty existed in the manner that gentleman seemed to think; but if it did exist, then the sooner it was removed the better. He wished next to make a remark as to the markets. He occasionally paid a visit to the markets, and it somehow happened that while he was there serious accidents had occurred through people falling on the slippery floor. The markets were now finished and paved in part with Porebunder flags and in great part with smooth flags, but he thought Porebunder stone flags would have made a better floor than the present smooth ones, which were very slippery in the rainy weather. Next he would refer to the erection of a number of drinking fountains presented by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney with his usual liberality. These were very useful to poor people, and as he was not aware that any public notice of the gift had been taken, he thought a gift so generous and reflecting such credit on the donor, and conferring on the poorer citizens the benefit of obtaining pure uncontaminated water, was such a public boon that the Bench might well consider it worthy of a special vote of thanks to Mr. Cowasjee. (Hear, hear.) And now he wished to say a word or two on the subject of drainage. At page 12 of his report the Commissioner said—

"The Commission have wisely recommended that for the present the town should confine itself to improving the surface drainage; and I hope during this year that it may be decided not only to enlarge the Love Grove Sluices, so as to get rid of the storm waters on the Flats, but also to divert the sewage now running into Back Bay at Sonapore; and to remedy the condition of Coomberwada, Jail Road, Sindaipada, Agripada, and other new districts."

As to this he might say the drainage of Bombay was proceeding on a system which might, for the sake of convenience, be called the "hydraulic sewerage system." There had been no change made in the system of works. The bricks used, the size and forms of the sewers, was still the same as that under a system which, he believed, was now so far as the Bench was concerned an exploded system. And if new drains were to be made the system should be changed. He knew, as well as perhaps any member of the Bench, the benefits now being experienced from the Cammateepoora drainage, but he thought they ought to consider whether the system should be changed, or they would build an ancient Rome under Bombay, by putting in millions of bricks into monster sewers. The system should be considered and set at rest before the drainage was proceeded with, and he was sure no one would support him in this recommendation more than the present Executive Engineer of the Municipality. Let it be decided whether they were to go on with the system introduced in the Fort by Mr. Aitken and now condemned, or on the system that the storm water should not be let into the sewers. The measure was one of great importance, but they must first decide on the system, or they would be put to unnecessary expense,—and they knew where 20 or 24 lakhs had already gone. (Hear, hear.) Let the system be a known, not an unknown, one, and an approved one, and then the matter might be safely left in the hands of the Executive Engineer. He should be happy if it were left to Captain Tulloch to decide and report to the Bench once for all, so as to get a sanction to some system, without that their money might be applied in ways which would not be profitable. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Crawford (the Municipal Commissioner) said he was ready to meet the remarks of any Justice as they came. He would take Dr. Blaney's remarks to commence with, in order to explain away one or two points which that gentleman had raised, and which perhaps he had under-rated or over-rated. One of these was with reference to the burning of rubbish, on which, as had been remarked, the Health Officer and himself were most certainly at issue to a certain extent. Dr. Blaney asked why, if they burned a portion of the garbage of the town, they should not burn it all? His reply was very simple, and, he thought, would be intelligible, and it was that it was possible and convenient and by no means injurious to the health of the city to burn a portion of the rubbish in the suburbs, while it would be injurious to burn it in the heart of the town. It was possible to burn the rubbish at Malabar Hill, at Sewree, and other outlying districts, as they had been doing for some months past, and as was done in some towns in England, at a great saving to the city on the cost of removal and without injury to anybody; but it would be absolutely impossible to do so in the heart of the city. As to the providing of latrines he assured the Bench it was no easy matter, notwithstanding what Dr. Blaney had said, for there were always objections springing up. It was all very well for the Health Officer to tell him he must erect a latrine at a certain place, but first he had to fix upon a site, then came the question of price—and that was rather important—(a laugh)—and next there was the question whether he had the right to establish a latrine on any particular spot. All these were questions not easy to be solved and not to be set at rest in a day or a year but gradually, and he thought the returns would show that he and Dr. Hewlett were doing all that could be done in reason. It must be perfectly clear to everybody, and especially to householders, that it was impossible for them to proceed hastily or without thought in these matters—things must be done quietly and by degrees. Then Dr. Blaney, while kind enough to approve generally of the markets, had said something against the smooth floor, because of its causing people to fall. Now they all knew that men and women, old and young, in England or out here, did slip at times on a piece of orange peel—(a laughter)—but as to the market floor the Caithness flags were far better than Porebunder stone, which in his humble judgment was about the worst form of floor for such a building, because it absorbed offensive matter that must be injurious to health. The smooth floor he preferred, and if some unfortunate individual happened to slip on a piece of orange skin or a piece of plantain, why all he could say was that he was sorry for him—he should not have trod on it. (A laugh.) Now they came to the drainage question, which was rather anticipating a discussion that would come before the Bench ere long, he hoped. Dr. Blaney had forgotten that this portion of his report was penned before the report of the Drainage Commission and the resolution of Government were out, but of course he was now bound by the decision of Government on that report. They had to thank themselves for not being in the position of Calcutta, which had spent about sixty lakhs on drainage, which, so far as he was aware, would not be of any use to the city, and for the completion of which half a million more would have to be expended. Bombay had not spent that amount nor anything like it, and so far as they had gone had done well the duty required of them by law. All that he purposed doing for three years as to drainage was to get rid of the storm water by surface drainage. (Hear, hear.) He thought that at present they did not know enough about drainage here, nor in Calcutta, and he doubted very much if they knew a great deal about it in England—(hear, hear)—and in the meantime his opinion was that they should content themselves with the Government resolution and deal with the surface water only. It was with that only that he proposed to deal, and when the time came for discussion of that all-important question, after disposing of the water scheme, he would be prepared to state his opinions at greater length. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Lyon called the attention of the Bench to the fact mentioned in the Health Officer's report, that the Health Officer had no laboratory. The Health Officer's establishment certainly could not be complete without a laboratory, and he would impress upon the Bench the necessity there was of providing one.

Mr. Crawford said there was no doubt of the truth of what Dr. Lyon had said. When the Municipality wanted any chemical analysis made, they were forced to have recourse to the Chemical Analyser to Government. The Health Officer certainly ought to have a laboratory, and at next budget meeting the necessary funds might be voted.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee proposed—"That the Municipal Commissioner's report for the year 1869 be adopted, and that he be requested in the next budget to note the points raised in this discussion." Mr. Crawford, he said, had shown that a man of energy and ability could overcome all difficulties. He had no remarks to offer except that he hoped the Commissioner would be good enough in his next budget to take notice that various streets in the native town were in very bad order.

The Chairman proposed that the best thanks of the Bench of Justices be conveyed to Mr. C. J. Readymoney for his liberality in presenting the city with thirty-two handsome drinking fountains.

Dr. Hewlett seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee then seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

Mr. Crawford said that before that motion was put formally to the vote he wished to say a few words. There were at least five subjects which the Bench had been good enough to appoint select committees to consider, and from various reasons, reasons most of them valid, these select committees had not yet submitted their reports. He knew most of the reasons which had prevented the committees from sending in reports, and he repeated that they were mostly valid reasons; but the questions submitted to the committees were very important,—they were all questions which had occupied the Bench for two or three years, and it was of the utmost importance that they should be settled soon. In nearly all the committees vacancies had been occasioned by absence or death, and it was desirable that these vacancies should be filled up, or that the gentlemen remaining on the committees should report on the subjects which had been referred to them. He would simply propose that these different committees be requested to favour the Bench at the earliest possible date with their reports on the various points referred to them, and that in the event of any vacancies having occurred in any such committees, the remaining members of the committees to have power if they think necessary to nominate Justices to take the place of those who have either resigned or gone to England or have otherwise vacated their appointments. When this was done, they would be in a position in the coming cold season to take up all these five important questions, and to decide them [illegible] manner that the Legislative Council might consider them at its cold weather sittings. There were many questions connected with the incidence of various rates, the wheel tax, and recovery of rates from occupiers rather than from householders, which must be dealt with, soon, and he anticipated considerable objection on the part of the Legislature to deal with any of these subjects in a piece-meal fashion when it was possible by such a resolution as he now proposed to bring the whole of these matters before the Legislature in a comprehensive form. He hoped, therefore, he would carry the Bench with him in this proposal. There was another point he wished to mention, and that was their financial year, which as soon as possible ought, in his opinion, to be assimilated to that of the Government. There were a hundred different reasons for this which would be intelligible to all those who like himself were Government servants; and he assured the Bench as working man, and all those who were working men would tell them the same thing, that the present system of budgeting in the month of October for a calendar year, in the middle of the working season, was about the most inconvenient arrangement that could possibly be devised. It divided all work, whereas a great portion of the work which the Municipality undertook could be carried out in any one working season. The present system taxed the attention of a body like the Bench by far too much. When they had their accounts and the budget year assimilated to that of Government, he thought they would have made a great step towards a satisfactory system. He might add that the working of the system of accounts which Mr. Chapman's committee were good enough to lay down for them had been attended with the most beneficial results even now. At the end of the year, the Bench would have reason to congratulate themselves on having one of the best and most simple forms of accounts in existence in India. The rider which he would propose on Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee's motion would be this,—"That the various select committees be requested to submit their reports at the earliest possible moment, and that in the event of any vacancy having occurred in any such committee, the members thereof be empowered to nominate Justices to fill such vacancies."

Mr. Ormiston said he had much pleasure in seconding that.

Mr. James Taylor saw no reason for the change of the financial year.

Mr. Crawford, in the course of a reply to a question by Dr. Eccles, with reference to the auditors, said there really was no reason why the municipal accounts should not be audited monthly except that the law prevented it. (Hear, hear.) The accounts were closed monthly and published monthly, and why should they not be audited monthly, as were those of the Elphinstone Company and every other company in a healthy state? Unfortunately that would require an alteration in the law, and it was for that reason that he impressed upon them the necessity of getting the reports of the different committees, so as to get the law so altered as to allow of those financial changes as soon as possible.

Mr. Chapman asked when the Bench should nominate auditors for the ensuing year, and what remuneration should be fixed.

Mr. Crawford, in quoting from the Municipal Act, pointed out that the accounts should be audited "once in every year."

Mr. Chapman thought it was usual to appoint the auditors at this meeting.

Mr. Crawford thought was it necessary that the appointment should be made after special notice. He could only speak to the previous practice. His impression was that it would be necessary for the Bench, as it was for all public bodies, to give notice of the appointment of auditors, and that had been the practice hitherto.

Dr. Eccles—Why should not we have our accounts brought forward fully audited?

Mr. Crawford—Because under the Act they must lie on the table ten days, and then be audited. It is a most absurd arrangement.

Mr. Chapman—Don't you think we should have the audit of the 1868 accounts? I think these auditors should have laid something before the Bench or some explanation of the extraordinary delay.

Mr. Crawford then read the 36th section of the Municipal Act, and repeated that in his opinion they should have a current audit.

Mr. Chapman quite agreed that that should be done in future, but they should by this time have had the auditors' report for last year. He hoped the Bench would not separate without making some proper arrangement for the audit of the accounts before the meeting. They should, he thought, nominate the auditors at once. The very fact of their being asked to adopt this report presupposed that they would do so subsequent to an audit; and it was impossible for the Bench to do so unless on the understanding that the accounts had been audited. If they adopted the report, they were supposed to say that they were perfectly satisfied with it, and he therefore thought they should adopt the report subject to the report of the auditors on the accounts.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee said he would be happy to amend his resolution to that effect, if the feeling of the Bench were in favour of it. But he thought it was hardly fair to an absent member of the Bench, Mr. Raghonath Narayen, who had been particularly requested to be one of the auditors; as that gentleman was absent to-day, he thought they should postpone the question of audit till next meeting, so that he might give them an explanation. Besides, usually before auditors were appointed by the Bench, the Clerk of the Peace had made special mention of the matter in the list of business. Mr. Narayen then altered his motion by the insertion of the words "subject to the report of the auditors," so that it now read as follows:—"That the Municipal Commissioner's report for the year 1869 be adopted, subject to the report of the auditors, and that he be requested in the next budget to note the points raised in this discussion."

The motion having been put to the meeting, was unanimously adopted.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The proceedings of the Finance Committee at its sitting on 4th July and 15th August were then laid before the Justices. The proceedings of 15th August were published in full in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Crawford said the first thing for him to do would be to lay on the table the few contracts notified, together with copies of the contracts referred to, which were the statement of the grass contract and that for the construction of the Elphinstone Circle, received from the Municipal Commissioner on 27th April, and the petty store contract, dated 12th May, with detailed schedules, the lowest tender having been accepted. He would now proceed to the next subject mentioned in the proceedings which was a recommendation that certain pensions and gratuities should be granted. These were thus stated by the committee:—

"The committee recommend that Narayen Ballajee, late head surveyor in the Drainage Department, be allowed pension of Rs. 100 (one hundred) per month, from 1st January 1870, in consideration of his service of upwards of 25 years.

"The committee also recommend that Wassoodew Luxumonjee, clerk in the Assessment and Collection Department, be allowed Rs. 22-8-0 as pension per month, from 1st May 1869, his period of service extending over 25 years.

"The committee further recommend that the gratuities to the undermentioned persons be allowed:—Vishwanath Govind Cholekur, inspector Engineer's Department, Rs. 3,000; Balcrushna Narayen, head clerk, Drainage Department, Rs. 1,000; Trimbuck Babooljee, draftsman, Drainage Department, Rs. 300; Juggonath Ballajee, maistry, Drainage Department, Rs. 250; Shalligram Jaggonath, surveyor, Drainage Department, Rs. 100; Luxumon Dowlutjee, havildar, Drainage Department, Rs. 56."

These pensions had been calculated in accordance with the rules of the Uncovenanted Departments, and he had no doubt the Bench would pass them, as it had already passed a number of pensions and gratuities of a like nature. He would therefore propose that the pensions and gratuities mentioned by the committee should be granted. The whole of these pensions and gratuities were proposed in consequence of permanent reductions in the establishments, and they were the rewards to which the parties would be entitled in the Uncovenanted Departments of the Government service.

Mr. Narayen Wassudew seconded the motion.

Mr. Ormiston asked whether when the municipal servants entered the service they had been led to expect pensions or gratuities, because he presumed that in the Government service the salaries were lower than they would be if no pensions were allowed.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell thought that at one of the meetings of the Bench the Commissioner had been requested to inform his servants that they were not to look for pensions.

Mr. Narayen Wassudew said the Bench had steadily recognised the principle of giving pensions during the past few years.

Mr. Crawford said, as far as his recollection went, the resolution alluded to by Mr. Maxwell had been passed under rather peculiar circumstances, and had never yet been acted upon. The Finance Committee had recommended to the Bench that pensions should not be granted, but yet the Bench had said that it would grant the pensions, and he (Mr. Crawford) was ordered to prepare a scheme by which pensions should be granted to municipal servants—in fact, the feeling of the Bench from first to last had been to grant pensions. And as the Bench up to this time had observed the rule of granting pensions, it would be unjust to those who now applied were they not to be granted in these cases also. And he was happy to say, he thought, they had got to the end of their long string of persons to be pensioned, and cases of applications for pensions were not likely to occur again for some considerable time.

Mr. Chapman thought they should distinctly affirm upon what principle they were in future to act—they should agree either to give pensions or not to give them.

Mr. Ormiston thought these cases now brought before them should be postponed till they had decided the principle.

After some discussion on the point, Mr. Crawford withdrew his motion till next meeting.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MR. BRUNTON.

Mr. Crawford said the next was a formal motion, namely, that the six months leave to Mr. Brunton, Chief Inspector, Health Department, on half pay be approved. Mr. Brunton's absence would cause no extra expense, and if anybody deserved six months' leave after five years' service, it was Mr. Brunton.

The motion was carried unanimously.

PARELL TANK.

The next and last mentioned in the [illegible] proceedings was the proposed sale of Parell tank, on which it was reported by the committee—"Read the correspondence between the Municipal Commissioner and Government regarding the offer of Government to purchase at Rs. 3,000 the Parell tank. Resolved, that the committee recommend the sale on condition that the sum of Rs. 3,000 be spent in erecting drinking fountains or dipping wells for the villagers and others, and that the transfer of the tank be postponed until the fountains are ready."

Mr. Crawford moved that the Parell tank be sold to the Government for the sum of Rs. 3,000, to be spent in erecting drinking fountains or dipping wells for the villagers and others, and that the transfer be postponed until the same are ready.

Dr. Blaney said that at present the tank was called a nuisance, though he did not know that it was so, and he would ask the Municipal Commissioner to say in what way Government were to prevent its being a nuisance. If they were to part with their property because it was a nuisance it was only right that they should know that it would no longer be a nuisance.

Mr. Crawford said Government intended to enclose the tank, fence it round, plant round the edges, and fill it to a certain extent with Vehar water, and prevent washermen and other people from having access to it.

Dr. Blaney—And will the water in that tank be paid for?

Mr. Crawford—Certainly.

The motion was carried unanimously.

THE NIGHT-SOIL DEPOT.

Mr. Crawford was about to propose several supplemental grants, when

Dr. Blaney said that before proceeding to these there were the heads of income and expenditure [published in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*], about which perhaps some one would like to ask a few questions. Under the head "new works from current revenue" he found it stated—"Government having prohibited any extension of the Boree Bunder night-soil depot, there has been no expenditure. The Elphinstone Circle account is not yet settled, and will absorb its own grant and a portion of that for the night-soil depot." This was the first the Bench had heard of the prohibition of Government to allow that work to be undertaken which was so deliberately discussed and sanctioned at the budget meeting of last year. Dr. Lumsdaine had urged very strongly that this night-soil depot should be enlarged, the committee had thought it very necessary, and the Bench deliberately sanctioned a large expenditure for the work, which they now found could not be undertaken, because Government had prohibited it. This was, he thought, a matter intimately connected with public health, and as they were spending large sums on the promotion of public health in this city, and having made up their minds that this work was necessary—and he said it was essentially necessary—he thought that if Government had given any reasons for prohibiting the work it was due to the Bench in the interests of the public, that these should be placed before the Justices in order that they might know how to proceed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Crawford said he would have no objection to placing the Government resolution before the Bench, but although the necessity for the great increase or some entirely new form of arrangement of the night-soil depot was admitted, it did not at all follow that the work could be done within the year. He would place the resolution of the Government before the Bench, and the Justices would see that the extension, as proposed by the Bench, had been prohibited by Government, who had unquestionably the power of prohibition, and it remained for the Bench to take some other means of disposing of this very important question.

Dr. Blaney said he did not wish to make any distinct motion on this question, the Commissioner having promised to submit the Government resolution, and as there must be a discussion on the subject afterward.

THE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Crawford then moved—"That a further grant of Rs. 11,000 be made for the current year for the Municipal Executive Engineer's Department."

With reference to this the Finance Committee stated in their proceedings—"With reference to the proposed supplemental grants asked for, the committee observe that the increase of Rupees 11,000 in the Municipal Engineer's Department is rendered necessary by the appointment of Captain Tulloch to the post of Executive Engineer, the original estimate having been framed for the acting appointment only, and also to the salary of Mr. Walton, Deputy Engineer, being kept at the same figure as it stood under the acting arrangement, Mr. Thwaites having left the service of the Municipality."

The motion was seconded by the Chairman and unanimously agreed to.

ROAD REPAIRS.

Mr. Crawford said it would be within the recollection of the Bench that he budgetted for a very much larger sum for roads than had been granted, and that the Committee said in sanctioning the smaller grant that the Bench might, if it could afford it, give a further grant towards the end of the year. The committee now recommended a supplemental grant of Rs. 50,000, and he assured them that even a much greater sum was required to put the streets in a proper state of repair. He had little doubt his native friends would have no objection to this grant, when he told them that the greater portion of the money was to be spent on the roads in the native town, with the exception of Parell Road. He would therefore propose that a further grant be made of Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand rupees) for road repairs in the current year.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassudew and carried.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Mr. Crawford said the next grant he would ask for was one for the completion of Elphinstone Circle. The circle had cost more than the sum estimated. When the estimate had been made the price of the railings was not known, and the work generally had cost more than was estimated. He had been induced to hurry it on in order to get it completed by the time of the Duke of Edinburgh's arrival, and he thought that no one going out of this building would at all grudge the money expended on the circle. He therefore begged to propose that a further grant of Rs. 17,000 be made for the Elphinstone Circle by transfer from the grant for New Works, current revenue.

Mr. Chapman seconded the motion, and remarked, that they were much indebted to the Commissioner for the handsome [illegible] the circle now wore. But he would like to see these large iron gates thrown open in the evenings, so that people might walk into it.

Mr. Crawford said that at present and till the turf had grown firm it would simply be ruin to the place to allow every body to walk in the circle and destroy it. After the monsoon the turf would be firm, and being kept watered would be always fresh, and then the gates could be opened. He might add, however, that the two statues which old residents would remember as occupying a prominent place in Bombay Green, and which were now in front of the Town Hall, had been claimed by him from Government, and Government further consented to his placing them in Elphistone Circle, and he hoped at some future day they would have some further statues for the two central walks.

Mr. James Taylor said he would be sorry to see these statues removed from their present place in front of the Town Hall.

Dr. Blaney thought it was a singular arrangement to take away funds from the Night Soil Depot to pay for the Elphinstone Circle. As the money was sanctioned for a special work, and that work might have to be undertaken they knew not how quickly, he thought the Rs. 17,000 should be taken from some other fund.

Mr. Crawford said this was a pure budget arrangement. The fact of the transfer of this Rs. 17,000 from one minor head to another under the major head, current works, revenue, did not in the least mean to imply that the work omitted was not to be undertaken or was less necessary, but simply that circumstances had arisen which rendered it impossible to carry out the original design with reference to the night soil depot. The money was therefore available for the current year only from the grant originally made. It did not mean that the night soil depot was not to be enlarged or that if the work was to be undertaken next year the money would not be forthcoming.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried.

GRANT FOR KEROSINE LIGHTING.

Mr. Crawford moved that a further grant of Rs. 2,500 be granted for kerosine lights for the current year. This sum, he said, would be principally expended in setting up a few lights in the most neglected part of the island, Sonapore, near the Money School, Dobie Talao, and other places thereabouts. He was very anxious to light the new road by Back Bay; but he did not think they would be justified in doing that till they had more funds. The whole of this grant would be devoted to lighting a few of the most neglected parts of the native town.

Mr. Narayen Wassadew seconded the motion, which was carried.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Mr. James Taylor said Mr. Crawford had referred to the new road by Back Bay, and he would ask the Commissioner what was to be the name of that road. It was sometimes, he observed, called Alfred Road.

Mr. Crawford said the new road was to be named Queen's Road.

VEHAR WATER WORKS FUND.

Mr. Crawford said the next thing was the proposed grant from the Vehar Water Works Fund. The detailed estimate which the Finance Committee had asked for would be laid on the table, and if any one wished to make any remark about it hereafter that could be done; but in the meantime Captain Tulloch was doing all he could in a variety of ways to carry out such surveys as would enable them to settle their water question next year. The Justices might be assured that no effort would be wanting either on Captain Tulloch's or on his part in attaining this desirable end. He would beg to move that a further grant of Rs. 26,000 be made for the current year from the Vehar Water Works Fund for maintenance and surveys.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady and carried.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Chapman—Before we separate I hope some notice will be taken of the admirable way in which the Controller of Accounts has worked out the plans of the committee, and of which these accounts now before us may be considered as the first instalment. The Bench have before them for the first time a very excellent and intelligible cash account of their transactions of this year, and also of the revenue and expenditure to 30th June, by which Justices are in a position to see [illegible] the future expenditure for the remaining portion of the year. I think Mr. Maidment deserves great credit for the way in which he has availed himself of the suggestions of the committee. (Applause.)

There being no other business before the Bench, the meeting dissolved.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE SHIP ASIATIC.

YESTERDAY a matter came on for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, at the High Court, with regard to the stopping of the ship Asiatic on leaving the harbour of Bombay. It originated from a suit brought by a firm under the name Nuthoo Soonderjee against Captain J. L. Fawkes, who was appointed to the command of the ship Asiatic on the death of Captain Andrew, which occurred a few days ago.

Mr. Cooper, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, appeared in Chambers before His Lordship on Tuesday and applied for an interim injunction on the circumstances stated in the plaint, which was as follows:—"On or about the 1st day of June 1870 it was agreed amongst other things between the plaintiffs and one Nicholas Andrew (since deceased), who was the master and agent of the British ship Asiatic, that the plaintiffs would load, and the said ship would receive, a full and complete cargo of lawful merchandise as per Bombay tonnage scale at 25s. per ton and the captain would sign bills of lading at an average rate of 2½ per cent commission, payable to the plaintiffs by the ship when the cargo was completed—to be shipped on or before the 11th day of July 1870. (2) That after the said agreement was made, it was mutually agreed between the plaintiffs and the said Nicholas Andrew that the plaintiffs should be allowed a reasonable time after the said 11th July to load such full and complete cargo, and that the ship would within a reasonable time after 11th July receive from the plaintiffs such full and complete cargo. (3) The plaintiffs have loaded the ship with a full and complete cargo of lawful merchandise. (4) N. Andrew died on the 13th August 1870, and afterwards the defendant was duly appointed the master of the ship, and is now in charge of the same. (5) That N. Andrew duly signed bills of lading for and in respect of the greater part of the cargo loaded by the plaintiffs on board the said ship. (6) That the defendant has been requested by the plaintiffs to sign bills of lading for and in respect of the residue of the cargo so loaded as aforesaid, and has refused to sign the same, and defendant has also been requested by the plaintiffs to pay them their commission at the rate agreed on, amounting to the sum of Rs. 506-15-4, and everything has happened and all conditions have been fulfilled and all terms have elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiffs to have the bills of exchange signed by the defendant and to have the sum of Rs. 506-15-4 paid by the defendant, and the defendant has refused to sign the bills of lading or any part thereof and to pay the said sum of Rs. 506-15-4, or any part thereof to the plaintiffs. (7) That the plaintiffs believe the said ship will leave the port of Bombay on the 17th August. (8) The plaintiffs pray for the following or such relief as the Honourable Court shall consider meet:—1st.—That the defendant be decreed to sign the bills of lading for the residue of the cargo loaded on board the said ship, or that the defendant be ordered to discharge from the said vessel the goods loaded by the plaintiffs, and for which the defendant has signed bills of lading. 2nd.—That the defendant be decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 506-15-4 and any damages that the plaintiffs may have sustained through the neglect of the defendant to sign such bills of lading as aforesaid. 3rd.—That the said ship, the Asiatic, may be restrained by order of the Honourable Court from leaving the Port of Bombay until the defendant has signed such bill of lading or discharged such goods as aforesaid. 4th.—That the defendant be decreed to pay the costs of the suit."

The Judge granted an interim injunction, and ordered that the defendant should within four days from the service appear and show cause why he should not be constrained from removing out of the jurisdiction of the Court the goods on board the Asiatic, in respect of which no bills of lading had been signed or any part thereof.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Payne, appeared yesterday at noon for the late captain of the Asiatic, and said it appeared his Lordship had on Tuesday granted an injunction to prevent J. L. Fawkes, captain of the British ship Asiatic, from leaving the port, on the application of Nuthoo Soonderjee, Mooljee Anundjee, and some other gentlemen who had a claim for Rs 500 for commission.

The Judge—The cause was that the defendant had refused to sign bills of lading.

Mr. McCulloch—But the plaintiffs are not the owners of the cotton and have nothing to do with that.

The Judge—It was on the ground I have just mentioned that I granted the rule.

Mr. McCulloch—I don't know what was stated to your Lordship, but the claim is for Rs. 500 and nothing else. The plaintiffs are not the owners of the cargo, they are simply persons who charter the ship for a certain sum and sublet it to other persons.

Mr. Cooper, who appeared for the plaintiffs, here stated that the defendant had filed affidavits only that morning, and Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, who were instructing him, had not yet time to have copies made for counsel.

Mr. McCulloch—That may be, but you applied for an injunction to stop a ship from leaving this port.

Mr. Cooper—The order does not stop the ship.

Mr. McCulloch—It requires the discharge of certain cargo.

Mr. Cooper—It restrains you from removing goods from the jurisdiction of this Court.

The Judge—I suppose you could get the affidavits copied by three o'clock?

Mr. Cooper—If your Lordship pleases.

McCulloch—We are anxious that the ship should be allowed to proceed without the slightest possible delay. The facts have not been brought before your Lordship, and it is a serious thing for the owners of the ship and cargo that at this period of the year the ship should be delayed and the goods kept out of the market. It appears from a mere statement of the facts that it is an abuse of the order of the Court to act in this manner. The parties do not allege they are the owners of the goods, but they ask us to unload this cotton, and that is in the face of it a most improper thing to do. They are not the owners of the cotton: the owners of the cotton do not ask us to unload it, and we should incur the greatest responsibility in dealing with it on the authority of those persons who are nothing but speculators in the freight and commission. On these facts I submit it is impossible your Lordship could order us in connection with the cotton. These parties do not allege who the owners are. They say they shipped the cotton. Their position is rather a wide extension of the word "shipper,"—but that is another matter—and on the case as it stands, I would ask your Lordship to say the order cannot be maintained.

Mr. Cooper said his clients wished time to get the affidavits copied and replies to them prepared, as this was an important matter to them.

The Judge—It will better come on at three o'clock and that will give you time to have the affidavits made. You cannot stop a ship in that way when I granted the order, I told you I have very great doubt about it.

The affidavit referred to as filed by the defendant was as follows:—

"I, Joshua Lewis Fawkes, master of the ship Asiatic, the defendant abovenamed, and Thomas Blay, of Elphinstone Circle, in Bombay, as member of the firm of Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh, ship agents and brokers, jointly and severally make oath and say—

"(1)—I, Joshua Lewis Fawkes, for myself say on Saturday the 13th day of August, instant, I was appointed master of the ship Asiatic by the other deponent on behalf of the owners, and that previous to such date I had no knowledge of any of the facts and circumstances connected with the loading or otherwise of the said ship Asiatic. (2)—I have never had any communication with the plaintiffs or either of them in reference to the bills of lading or cargo shipped on board the Asiatic. A European, whose name I do not know, on the said 13th day of August stated to me that he had loaded the ship and that he wanted me to sign two or three bills of lading which the late captain of the Asiatic had omitted to sign, but as he did not produce mate's receipts, and I did not know whether the cargo was on board, I told him I could not sign bills of lading for cargo which I did not know was on board; and on the 16th August, instant, another European, whose name I do not know, came to me and asked me to sign bills of lading, and I referred him to Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh. With these two exceptions I have never been requested or have I refused to sign any bills of lading for cargo on board the said ship.

"(3)—I, Thomas Blay, for myself say that on the 12th August, instant, I received a telegram from the owner of the Asiatic to appoint a master thereof in case Nicholas Andrew died. The said Nicholas Andrew died on the 12th day of August, and on the following day I appointed the defendant master of the ship Asiatic. Previous to the said date the defendant was not connected in any way with the said vessel. (4)—On the 11th day of August I saw the said Nicholas Andrew on board the said Asiatic, the plaintiff Nuthoo Soonderjee being also on board at the same time. I was then in no way connected with the ship. The plaintiff Nuthoo Soonderjee requested me to go to the said Nicholas Andrew and ask him to sign bills of lading, he being then very ill. The said Nicholas Andrew then stated that Nuthoo Soonderjee wished him to sign bills of lading at 2 shillings and 6 pence per ton, but as that was below the rate in the shipping order, he declined to sign them at that rate. He further stated that he had a large claim against the plaintiffs for not loading his ship by the time mentioned in the shipping order. I thereupon repeated the whole of the conversation to the plaintiff Nuthoo Soonderjee, who asked me to get the matter amicably settled. I saw the said Nicholas Andrew again on the subject, but he declined to sign the bills of lading unless the freight was stated therein to be £1-5 per ton and unless his claim for demurrage was settled by plaintiffs, which conversation I repeated to Nuthoo Soonderjee. (5)—I saw Nuthoo Soonderjee, Mooljee Anundjee, and the other plaintiffs on various occasions between the said day of August and the time when Nicholas Andrew died, and I was again requested to get the dispute between themselves and Nicholas Andrew settled amicably. The plaintiffs stated to me at one time that they refused to allow the claim for demurrage as nothing was stated about it in the shipping order, and at another that if the bills of lading were signed they would settle about demurrage afterwards. Not one word of the allegations contained in the second paragraph of the plaint in the cause was ever stated to me, and I never heard of the same until the 16th of August, and I believe the same to be wholly untrue. (6)—After Nicholas Andrew died the plaintiffs asked me to sign some bills of lading with freight thereon at the rate of two shillings and six pence per ton, which I declined to do, but stated I would get them signed at one pound five shillings per ton, which was the rate mentioned in the shipping order. On the 15th day of August, Nuthoo Soonderjee and Mooljee Anundjee offered to give me as a present the 2½ per cent commission which they said was due to them from the ship if I would sign bills of lading at the rate of two shillings and six pence per ton for freight, but I altogether refused to sign such bills of lading, and told them to walk out of my office. (7)—On Sunday the 14th day of August, instant, all the plaintiffs, with the exception of Nuthoo Soonderjee, asked me to advise them what to do. I stated that I would get their bills of lading at the rate of one pound five shillings per ton freight signed, and if they had any claim for commission or otherwise I would forward the same to the owners, but I had neither funds or instructions to pay them here (8)—The cargo in respect of which bills of lading have not been signed does not belong to the plaintiffs or any of them, and no request has been made to my firm or to the present or late master of the vessel by any alleged owners of cargo, to the best of my knowledge and belief, to sign bills of lading for such cargo. (9)—The plaintiffs are freight brokers and speculators in charter parties and shipping orders, and it is untrue that they loaded the said vessel with a full and complete cargo. The plaintiffs never shipped any such cargo, and are not owners of any part of the cargo on board the said ship. The plaintiffs have granted shipping orders at various rates for various quantities of cargo to different persons but are not themselves the actual shippers.

"(10)—We, Joshua L. Fawkes and T. Blay, jointly say that we do not know and cannot say in respect of what cargo the late master has signed bills of lading, and that nor do we know at what rate such bills of lading had been signed. (11)—The said vessel has about 7,000 bales of cotton on board, and the bills of lading which the plaintiffs have requested us to sign do not represent more than 5 or 6 hundred bales of cotton. The said vessel would have proceeded to sea on the 17th of August by two o'clock P.M., but in consequence of the order and injunction of this Honorable Court she is now detained in this port—thus great inconvenience and loss being incurred by such detention both to owners of the ship and cargo. (12)—The whole of the difference between the plaintiffs and the defendants as to the rate for which bills of lading ought to be signed amounts to between Rs. 500 and Rs. 600."

On the case being called again in the afternoon,

Mr. Cooper applied to have the matter postponed until four o'clock.

Mr. McCulloch said he did not think that was a proper request. Three o'clock had been fixed, and, the Advocate General, who was instructed for the plaintiffs, had come in and said he had not had time to read his brief; but his clients said the ship was about to sail and that there was not the least ground for an injunction. The affidavits were not lengthy and the plaintiffs had found time to answer them. This was a serious matter, as the captain wanted to sail that afternoon.

Mr. Cooper—We are liable for any damages if the injunction should not be granted. It is a serious matter for ourselves. We are the charterers of this cargo, and the late captain of the ship undertook to sign bills of lading for the cargo placed on board the ship by us. If the ship sails without these bills of lading being signed, of course we shall be liable to all the parties whom we have induced to place goods on board the vessel as part of the cargo for which goods have not been signed.

Mr. McCulloch—We are perfectly ready to sign bills of lading at once for £1-5, and the only question is a mere money claim which my learned friend can fight out afterwards when the ship is gone.

The Judge—I remember it seemed to me they did not absolutely refuse to sign bills of lading; they say they will not sign them except for £1-5 a ton, which was the average. The question is whether having regard to the rate at which the other bills were signed they have not a right to get these signed at the low rate. I think, Mr. Cooper, you had better go on;—or will Mr. McCulloch be ready to attend at four o'clock?

Mr. McCulloch—Mr. Payne states that that would prevent the ship sailing, whereas if we could get it settled within an hour the ship could sail to-day.

Mr. Cooper stated that his clients would be willing to have the bills signed and let the ship sail on getting security for the difference of the freight.

Mr. McCulloch here referred to the affidavit which had been filed by two of the plaintiffs, Nutthoo Soonderjee and Mooljee Anundjee, and which was as follows:—"(1) The affidavit of Joshua Lewis Fawkes, the above named defendant, and Thomas Blay, sworn in this suit on the 18th day of August, and the affidavit of Hormusjee Cursetjee, also made in this suit, have been read over and explained to us. (2) We say that Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, in the affidavit firstly above mentioned, acted as the agents for the said defendant. (3) And we further say that the agreement dated the 1st day of June 1870, in the plaint in this suit mentioned, is in a form very commonly used by persons who like our firm are able to procure cargoes for ships and become ship charterers. (4) The object of such an agreement is to enable the charterers to take advantage of any rise in freight in dealing with the persons who ship goods on board the chartered vessel, and it is the constant practice of our firm and of other firms to apply to captains to sign bills of lading at varying freights, but so that the general average of the whole of the cargo amounts to the sum per ton agreed to be paid by the charterers. It frequently happens that when the goods are shipped at a low freight the shipper pays to the charterers at once in Bombay the difference between the freight mentioned in the bill of lading and the then current freight rate (5) The agreement in the plaint in this suit mentioned was entered into by our firm with such object as aforesaid, and N. Andrew, the late captain of the Asiatic, signed bills of lading for goods shipped through us at rates sometimes above and sometimes below the average rate of £1-5-0 per ton in the said agreement mentioned. The goods shipped on board the said ship were obtained by us from the shippers and the bills of lading signed by the late captain were signed on our application to him, and the shippers look to us to obtain their bills of lading for the goods for which no bills of lading have yet been signed and the mate's receipts for some goods are in our possession for that purpose. (6) We say that we have both conversed with Captain Andrew, deceased, since the 11th day of July last, and we say that Captain Andrew did indefinitely extend the term for loading the said ship, and that he never made any claim for higher freight or for damage to us or to our firm. On the 6th day of July the said N. Andrew signed a bill of lading for 221 bales of cotton shipped by Bhimrao Bhuggajee at £1 for ton, and on the 28th day of July last he signed another bill of lading for 40 bales of cotton shipped by Valjee Rumchond at 10 shillings per ton. Both such bills of lading were presented to him for signature by our said firm. (7) All the cargo was on board the Asiatic by the end of July, before the death of the said N. Andrew. (8) I, the said Nuthoo Soonderjee, say that the conversation alleged to have passed between me and Mr. Blay as in the fourth para of the said affidavit mentioned, did not take place as alleged, and I say that the late Captain Andrew objected to Mr. Blay's interference in the presence of Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, as I am informed and verily believe. (9) And we, the said Nuthoo Soonderjee and Mooljee Anundjee, say that the statement in the sixth para of the said affidavit contained that we offered to give Mr. Blay our commission as a present if he would sign bills of lading as therein mentioned, is untrue. (10) Copies of the signed bills of lading and a copy of the complete freight list were in the possession of Captain Andrew, and we have seen them on board the said Asiatic. They show the separate shipments and rate of freight and should now be in the possession of the defendant. (11) There are five bills of lading consigned which have been tendered to Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh with a freight list on behalf of the captain, particulars of which bills of lading are as follows:—Vussonjee Vurria, 250 bales of bags at 8s. 5d. per ton; Somchund Mutha, 43 bales of cotton at £1 per ton; Khimjee Soculdass, 79 bales of bags at £1 5s. per ton; Vurjeevundass Vullubdass, 100 bales of cotton at 2s. 6d. per ton; Gaddum & Co., 194 bales of bags at 2s. 6d. per ton. (12) The goods to which the unsigned bills of lading relate are worth about Rs. 30,000, and unless the bills of lading for them are signed, the shippers will be unable to raise money against their consignments or to instruct their correspondents properly at Liverpool, and the said shippers may take proceedings against us in respect thereof. (13) We lastly say that the rate of freight mentioned in the unsigned bills of lading has been calculated so as to make up a general average on the whole cargo of £1-5 per ton according to the said agreement. There is a sum of Rs. 506-15-4 due to our said firm as mentioned in the said plaint." The whole difference, Mr. McCulloch proceeded to say, was about Rs. 500, not including the commission, which was also about Rs. 500.

The Judge—At what rate do you say the bills should be signed?

Mr. McCulloch—The peculiarity is that in the plaint they do not state at what they want us to sign or anything about it, but simply call on us to sign. In a subsequent affidavit they say that this with the former would make the average, but they don't say so in the plaint.

The Judge—Well, are you prepared to give security for the difference? The ship might then go at once. If you are so confident that you are in so correct a position as to law and it is important for the ship to leave——

Mr. McCulloch—It is not only that, but your Lordship sees we of course claim for demurrage. We do not admit that we owe them anything at all even if it turn out we are not correct.

The Judge—That may be, but if you are so sure of your position as you say you are, why don't you give security? and then the ship may go at once. Of course I must try it if you don't do that.

Mr. McCulloch—Without prejudice to our rights to recover damages under the injunction for demurrage?

The Judge—Of course.

Mr. McCulloch—We are perfectly ready to give security.

Mr. Cooper asked for security of Rs. 1,000 for the difference of rate and commission, and submitted that the plaintiffs were entitled to the commission as it was agreed upon by an express agreement between the late captain and them, on the breach of which they now claimed. In addition to these items there was a further claim for damages by reason of the captain not signing the bills of lading, but he did not suppose they would be able to prove any large amount under that.

The Judge—If you turn out to be wrong the damages for detention would soon be equal to the whole sum you claim.

Mr. McCulloch—on the Judge saying he would fix the security at Rs. 1,000—asked his Lordship if he would give security for the commission? It was a claim against the owners, not the captain, of the ship; and though the former captain had signed an agreement, that held him liable only in his own person. With regard to the goods it might be that his Lordship would hold they should be delivered up, and rather than do that the defendant was willing to give security for the difference of the rate; but as to the commission it was not due by the present captain, and he could not be required to give security for it, as there was no decree nor was he leaving the jurisdiction to avoid any decree that might be passed. They were willing to give security of the round sum of Rs. 600 for the claim against the ship, but the claim against the owner did not arise in this suit.

The Judge—But the owners are without the jurisdiction and practically the plaintiffs could not recover their commission.

Mr. McCulloch.—They could not recover it from the ship at any rate; but the question is not before the Court.

Mr. Cooper said the fact that the owner lived in England was before the Court on affidavit, and he applied that the owner, Mr. J. K. Welsh, London, should be made a party to the suit.

The Judge granted this application.

Mr. McCulloch stated in reply to the Court that Mr. Payne had no instructions to accept service for the owner.

The Judge—Well, unless you do so you will have to give security for Rs. 1,000.

Mr. McCulloch—The captain is here.

The Advocate General—Messrs. Blay and Macintosh are here.

Mr. McCulloch—They *were* the agents for the owners.

The Advocate General—Your Lordship ordered Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Co., to accept service for owners.

Mr. McCulloch—But that was when they were agents. Blay and Macintosh are not.

The Judge said all he would order was that the plaint be amended by making Mr. Welsh a defendant in the suit, and that service should be made on his agents whoever they were, and he asked if it were more worth while for Mr. McCulloch's client to give security for Rs. 400 or to have this case hanging on for four days, the regular term for service? Their giving security would not prejudice their case in any way, it would only be that the ship might go at once.

Mr. McCulloch—We are quite ready to give security if your Lordship makes the order. Will they take the personal security of Messrs. Blay and Macintosh, or take Rs 1,000?

The Advocate General—We will be quite satisfied with the security of Messrs. Blay and Macintosh.

After some remarks his Lordship allowed the plaint to be amended, and, on the personal security of Messrs. Blay and Macintosh being given for Rs. 1,000 to satisfy any decree against the defendants, the order for injunction to be discharged, the giving of such security being without prejudice to any party to the suit.

The Advocate General—And the defendants will sign the bills of lading at £1-5?

Mr. McCulloch—Those for which mate's receipts are produced. After the late proceedings in another Court, it is not desirable for a captain to sign bills of lading without the mate's receipts.

The Advocate-General—The mates' receipts are attached to all these bills of lading.

The questions of costs was reserved.

[The Asiatic was to sail early this morning.]

GRAMONT'S "History of the Decline and Fall of the French Empire," uniform with Gibbon, should be in the press. Or possibly, Cæsar will write his own memoirs in St. James's Street—should he return to that locality in a week or two.—*Madras Mail.*

ONE is glad to learn that the late Lord Clarendon was an inveterate smoker. The Foreign Office, while he was there, was always pervaded with a strong aroma of cigars; and it is said that he smoked all day and almost all night. A single fact of this sort is worth a hundred of the arguments which are advanced to prove the baneful effects of nicotine on body and mind. We scarcely know of a clever man who does not smoke, or of a muff who does—so, *vivat* the saline "Trichy"!—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE ghost of Mr. Artemus Ward—(we beg the Welsh believers in ghosts not to be alarmed—has favored us with the following from the low countries:—"Although the jenial sky of my present residens is muchly too warm for the exhibishun of my onparralleld wax works, with a tempo of 122° in the shade, I am sometimes indoosed to hold 4th with hot elokence from the moral elevation of a tilted tar or pitch barrel (this artikle of commerse being in active demand in this markit.) On the occasion of my last stump, I allooded in breef but glowin words to the war between Prussian Bill and Bonyparty's neffew. After drawin the attenshun of the ho-tel contractor of these parts to the bundles of shaw, clean biled rags, and other accommodation reddy for any number of visitors at the shortest notice, I called upon my perspirin audients to remember the interveew I had with Prince Napolyon, the partiklers of which are faithfully told in my Buk. I sed that *ominy mutato vicy-versy* and *seateriss parrybus*; the observashuns, I remarked, of the Hemperor Bonyparty would apply to his neffew. Them remarks were as follows:—"'Sez he, the Emperor was the most milingtarist man as ever lieved.' 'Yes,' said I, 'but they scooped him up.' 'How so?' sed he. 'They Britishers scooped him up at Waterloo' sez I; *he tried to do too much and he did it*'!"—*Madras Mail.*

PASSENGERS TO MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras by the P. and O. steamer Rangoon on the night of the 11th inst:—

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr E W Boyce.
From Suez to Madras—Prince Omuth-ool-Dowlah, two ladies and twelve servants.
From Bombay to Madras—Mr J H Davidson.
From Melbourne to Madras—Mrs Farrer.
From Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr Pearson.
From Melbourne to Calcutta—Mrs Duffey and two children.
From Galle to Calcutta—Messrs Duff and McTavish.

The Rangoon was to leave next evening for Calcutta, taking with her the following passengers:—

From Madras to Calcutta—Miss Simkins and infant, Miss Coopley, Dr De Vecchj, and Mr E C Daniel.

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial assembled at Mhow on the 5th August under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Francis, of H. M.'s 14th Regiment N. I. Private Alexander Jackson, of H. M.'s 59th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence.

2nd Charge.—Having at Mhow on the 13th July wilfully destroyed the following articles, the property of Government, viz.:—one woollen cap valued at one rupee, and one tin quart pot, valued at three annas.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to penal servitude for the term of seven years, to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the sum of one rupee three annas, further, to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service and to be marked with the letters B. C.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Spencer, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, confirmed the sentence, but the ceremony of drumming out was ordered to be dispensed with.

The prisoner will be sent to the presidency under the charge of an escort, and will be handed over to the Civil powers under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay District in the view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, chapter XXI:—

Manockjee Byramjee, a liquor-seller.
Hemraj Jetta, a goldsmith.
Hurgun Gover, formerly a partner in the firm of Nursey Mowjee, now a servant in the employ of Mooljee Thakersey.
Dadun Bhican, Mahomed Bhican, and Maidabaee, widow of Bhican Mahomed, the first two named insolvents are butchers, and the third unemployed.
Huson Bhican, a butcher.
Babajee Manoojee, a labourer.
Gubajee Ranoojee, Mahadoo Witoba, and Witoba Gungajee, the first named insolvent is a mucadum, the second a labourer, and the third a sepoy.
Pedro Gonsalves, a tailor and a cultivator.
Rutonsey Khutao, a clerk and a merchant.
Gainajee Bapoojee and Khundoo Bapoo, washermen.
Manoel de Rozario, a medical practitioner.
Full Buldeo and Madareelal Laljee, sweetmeat-sellers.
Robert Taylor, a general agent (at present unemployed.)
Dewjee Khetsey, a cotton merchant.
Dadabhoy Pestonjee, a liquor-seller.
Ambaidass Bhugwandass, an English writer.
Nana Gunoba, a carpenter.
Appajee Bhicajee, Fureed Appajee, and Bhican Appajee, butchers.
Moorarjee Nursey, a merchant.
Rakimabaee, widow of the late Mahomed Esmail—none.
Eduljee Burjorjee Metta, a cook.
Casee, woman, a courtezan.
Bapoo Bhicajee Shastri Moghay, who lately carried on business in partnership with Gopal Crustna Ghutay, and Purushram Raghoonath Gangway as Vijayed Dhewajee Bhagwud, publisher, and now a corrector in the Oriental press.
Allawoodin bin Mainoodin Khateeb, a moonshee.
Dhunjeebhoy Furdonjee Ghandy, a contractor.
Atmaram Raghoba and Casinath Ragoba, lately traded as contractors in partnership with Bapoojee Cooverjee under the name of Bapoojee Cooverjee.
Motichund Dewchund, a broker.
Jamsedjee *alias* Jamsedjee Bamonjee, a turban folder.
Megjee Jugsey, a general merchant.
Cowasjee Cooverjee, a liquor-seller.
Rahimkhan Jeewankhan and Hyathoo, mother-in-law of Rahimkhan, the first named insolvent is a hack buggy-keeper.
Govindjee Ludha, a dealer in piece goods.
Mucoond Dewjee, who lately traded with Canoba Ramchunderjee, Raghoonath Sudanund, Allybhoy Lookmonjee, Pandoorung Ramchunderjee, and Rowjee Ragnath, under the name and firm of Mucoond Dewjee and Co. as a general merchant.
Luximon Antoba, Narayen Antoba, and Dayaram Antoba, dealers in firewood, without the fort.
Keroo Ranoojee, a butcher.
Aba Balsett, Crustna Balsett, Crustna Dhucksett, and Dhondoo Crushnasett, tailors.
Esa Aba Rajuck, a priest.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

THE following rules under Act VI. of 1869, the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, have been approved by Government:—

RULES UNDER BOMBAY ACT VI. OF 1869, BEING THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

Appointment of the Members of the Commission and Duties of Inspectors.

I. There shall be opened, in some convenient part of the town, an office for the Commissioners for the Inspection of Boilers.

II. A Boiler Commission shall be appointed for Bombay, to consist of Commissioners as follows:—
1. The Commissioner of Police.
2. The Mint Master.
3. The Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, Her Majesty's Dockyard.
4. Such other gentlemen as may be nominated members of the Commission by His Excellency in Council.

III. There shall be an engineer inspector, who shall also be Secretary to the Commission, with such assistants as shall from time to time be found necessary.

IV. The Commission shall meet periodically (at least once a month) to arrange for the inspection of boilers, to receive and consider the reports of the inspector, to control the proceedings of the inspector, and to settle all disputes between the inspector and boiler-owners, as these may arise, and to act as final referee in all cases.

V. The inspector shall attend at the office, and keep such records as the Commissioner may from time to time direct.

VI. The inspector shall keep in form B 1, B 2, an index register and dimension sheet, in the order authorized by the Commissioners, of all boilers within the limits of the Act.

VII. The inspector shall inspect these boilers in the regular orders laid down in the list, except any deviation from this order be specially sanctioned by the Commissioners.

VIII. There shall be four kinds of inspection of boilers:—

A—A thorough examination once every twelve months inside and outside, to be made by the inspector in person, for which purpose the boilers must be emptied, cool and clean, and flues swept, and, if required by the inspector, any parts or settings removed, for a complete examination of the boiler and machinery in every part.

B—An ordinary examination once every four months of a boiler while in work.

C—A special examination in either form A or B, at the request of the owner.

D—A testing inspection by hydraulic pressure.

IX. The inspector shall annually inspect every boiler on his list before he grants a certificate or permission to work the boiler.

This examination (*A*—thorough) is to be inside and out. The inspector shall give one week's notice (as per form C) of every such intended examination (*A*—thorough), and if after that notice the boilers are not cool, clean, and ready for inspection on the date named the inspector shall prohibit the boiler from working, and shall report the case to the Commissioners.

Further, if any request be made to remove fittings or setting, and such be not complied with, the inspector shall in like manner stop the working of the boilers.

X. The inspector shall submit to the Commissioners his report on every boiler inspected, in form D 1, which shall be recorded in the office, and a report (form D 2) sent to the owner of the boiler, together with the certificate granted in form E.

XI. The inspector shall examine (B—ordinary) every boiler and apparatus once every four months, submitting a report to the Commissioners in form D, on which the certificate will be endorsed by the inspector.

These examinations will be conducted while the boiler is at work, and without giving any notice to the owner.

XII. The inspector shall be provided with boiler testing-pump, indicator, and gauges, and shall, under the following rules, test and indicate boilers:—

(*a*) Whenever any owner of a boiler may wish to have a boiler tested, or to have his engine indicated, if he make application to the Commissioners, the inspector shall test boiler or indicate engines on payment of the fees laid down.

(*b*) These reports and diagrams shall be sent in original to boiler owners, and copy filed in the office.

XIII. The inspector shall report weekly or monthly to the Commissioners as per form H.

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE FOR CERTIFICATES GRANTED UNDER THE ACT.

A—Thorough examination of boiler, with certificate, Rs. 30 for one boiler, Rs. 50 for two, Rs. 10 for each additional.
B—Ordinary examination of boiler, with endorsement of certificate, Rs. 10 for each.
C—Special examination, if thorough, Rs. 30 for each. Special examination, if ordinary, Rs. 10 for each.
D—Testing any boiler, Rs. 20 for each.
For every indication, top and bottom, each cylinder, Rs. 5 for each.

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THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

The following letter is from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 24th June 1870 :—

"I do myself the honour to submit to Government a report for the official year 1869-70 on the working of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

"The accompanying statement, marked A, shows that the number of documents registered during the year is 223. These documents include the memoranda and articles of association of ten new companies registered during the year. Statement B shows that the total amount of fees for registering new companies and documents, and for granting inspections, copies, &c., is Rs. 4,892-2-0, and that the expenditure on account of salaries, contingencies, &c., is Rs. 1,060-1-5. The fees collected may be classified as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Registration of new Companies..	3,575	0	0
Do of Documents......	1,065	0	0
Inspections granted	185	0	0
Copies do	22	2	0
Certificates of Registry granted.	45	0	0
Rupees....	4,892	2	0

"Notwithstanding the continued depressed state of commercial affairs in Bombay, the collections on account of fees during the year show an increase of Rs. 984-10-0 over those of the previous year, although the total number of documents registered is comparatively less.

"The increase in fee collections is owing to the new companies having been registered during the year, the fees for nine of which amounted to Rs. 3,575. The tenth, the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, was registered without any fee. This company was formed under Act XIX. of 1857, but was not registered. It applied to be registered in June 1869, and the Honourable the Advocate General, in his Opinion, No. 39, dated 5th August 1869, copy of which was forwarded to me with Government Resolution No. 3527, dated 20th idem, advised that it should be registered without fees, under the provisions of sections 223 and 224 of the Act.

"While there is an increase on the receipt side, as shown in paragraph 3, the expenditure on the other hand shows a decrease of Rs. 69-8-2, and the total cost Rs. 1,060-1-5, when deducted from the receipts Rs. 4,892-2-0, leaves a net balance in favour of Government of Rs. 3,832-0-7.

"The following statement shows the number of new companies and the number of documents registered, together with the amount of fees collected on their account during the last four years :—

Years.	New Companies registered.	Number of Documents registered.	Amount of Fees. Rs. a. p.
1866-67	23	490	13 476 10 0
1867-68	7	330	6.594 4 0
1868-69	6	237	3,907 8 0
1869-70	10	223	4,892 2 0

"There were on the 1st of April 1870, 214 companies in all on the Register ; of these 46 were finally wound up, 100 were in course of liquidation, and 68 were carrying on business. The companies carrying on business are of the following descriptions :—

1 Banking Company.
22 Press and Ginning Companies.
12 Spinning and Weaving Companies.
10 Insurance Companies.
5 Land and Reclamation Companies.
3 Landing and Shipping Companies.
3 Trading Companies.
2 Tramway Companies.
1 Gas Company.
1 Printing Company.
1 Building Company.
1 Coffee Company.
1 Oil Company.
1 Steam Ship Company.
1 Saw-Mill Company.
1 Tea Company.
2 Literary and Scientific Societies under Act XXI. of 1860.

"During the year under report the Bechurdass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the Ahmedabad Oriental Press Company, Limited, and the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company were prosecuted for defaults under the Act, before the magistrate of Ahmedabad. The first company was fined Rs. 25-13-8, and its managing director was also fined one rupee ; the second was acquitted, as the magistrate suspected that the accounts were sent through post by the company though not received by the Registrar, and he therefore gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused ; the charge against the third was withdrawn as the company took immediate steps to get itself registered, under the provisions of the Act, and the Honourable the Advocate General was of opinion that the proceeding should be dropped.

"There are this day (3) three companies from which documents have been due under sections 25 and 49 of the Act. They have, however, been reminded of the delay, and will, I expect, send the papers required of them to this office within a reasonable time. If they do not, steps will be taken to prosecute them under the Act.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) B. DADABHOY. [redacted]oint Stock Companies. [redacted] Stock Companies' Office, [redacted]870.

[redacted]

[redacted] for the Indigo districts [redacted] never before occurred [redacted] we learn that the rivers are still rising, and that—with but a slight excess of last year's disastrous out-turn—manufacturing has been brought to a close in Moorshedabad and Malda. In Jessore, planters have lost heavily by inundations, and it is daily expected that the whole country will be under water, unless the rivers begin to recede. Burdwan and Kishnagurh, however, will still do fairly, as also may Tirhoot and Chumparun. From Benares we hear that an excess over last year's quantity is expected, and in the Doab Europeans expect to do about as well as they did last year.—*Pioneer*, August 16.

HOW THE INCOME-TAX IS LEVIED.

The rules for disposal of petitions against the income-tax, issued in Circular No. 7 of the Board of Revenue, will be productive of at least one comfortable result. They will close up every avenue for technical objection. The procedure enjoined can and will be adopted, but the gross evil inseparable from the administrations of such a tax remains practically untouched. In the words of a native assessing officer, who the other day addressed us,—"The Board of Revenue has notified to us the lump sum which, in their opinion, our districts ought to yield ; and, right or wrong, we must bring out the required result, or call down severe official rebuke, if not worse. When therefore we find classes of incomes of which the legitimate yield would be 10 per cent lower than the Board's estimate, we simply assume the incomes 10 per cent higher than they really are, and assess accordingly." Technical rules never can alleviate the hardships conveyed in these words.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 16.

THE CURRENCY.

Appended is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July last :—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta.........	3,51,60,040	1,17,77,990	1,46,22,487	3,27,93,690*
Madras.........	80,92,170	50,69,464	17,28,404	67,97,870
Bombay	3,41,76,890	1,32,62,690	1,17,52,930	3,26,6[illegible],620†
Allahabad.....	31,32,720	31,92,709	11,03,291	42,96,000
Lahore.........	15,31,740	20,02,583	7,00,037	27,02,620
Calicut.........	8,22,360	9,19,181	1,00,059	10,19,240
Trichinopoly .	2,66,940	12,53,981	1,00,059	13,54,040
Vizagapatam.	3,03,380	2,22,961	1,00,059	3,23,020
Nagpore	35,90,520	31,49,258	5,47,902	36,97,160
Kurrachee	22,61,480	30,56,394	5,00,106	35,56,500
Akola..........	18,79,120	20,11,600	......	20,11,600
Total...	9,12,17,360	4,50,18,783	3,12,55,364	9,12,17,360

* Silver Bullion Reserve Rs. 60,80,718 and Gold Bullion Reserve Rs. 3,12,495.
† Silver Bullion Reserve Rs. 76,50,000.

MESS ALLOWANCE OF WARRANT OFFICERS ON PASSAGE.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that warrant officers not holding honorary commissions, are liable, under the Royal Passage Warrant, for the scale of messing given below when provided with passages either from, or on return to, India.

Conductors, Apothecaries, and all other warrant officers, ... 1s. a day.
Wives .. .. 4*d*. a day.
Children above two years .. .. .. 2*d*. a day.

In the case of Her Majesty's troopships, the necessary money should invariably be paid on board to the Paymasters of the respective ships, as is done by commissioned officers, and the names of any defaulters, with the amounts due from them, should be immediately reported by the Paymasters concerned, on the arrival of the vessel at Bombay or Suez, to the Controller of Military Accounts of the Bombay Presidency, with a view to local recovery, or to the circumstances being promptly brought to notice of the Secretary of State for India to admit of the recovery being made in England.

The amount of messing money due from warrant officers proceeding on hired transports will, as heretofore, be realised by the Military Account Department prior to embarkation at the time of the settlement of their accounts ; and in the case of those returning to India, the amount for which they are liable, will also be recovered by that department, unless they produce the necessary acquittance or voucher in proof of payment.—*Gazette of India*, Aug. 13.

THE LEGAL CONDITION OF ALIENS AND BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The following statute affects British India, and will have an interest independent of that to many of our readers :—

33 VICTORIA, CAP. 14.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE LEGAL CONDITION OF ALIENS AND BRITISH SUBJECTS.

[12th May 1870.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the legal condition of aliens and British subjects :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Naturalization Act, 1870."

STATUS OF ALIENS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

2. Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject ; and a title to real and personal property of every description may be derived through, from, or in succession to an alien, in the same manner in all respects as through, from, or in succession to a natural born British subject : Provided—

(1) That this section shall not confer any right on an alien to hold real property situate out of the United Kingdom, and shall not qualify an alien for any office or for any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise :

(2) That this section shall not entitle an alien to any right or privilege as a British subject, except such rights and privileges in respect of property as are hereby expressly given to him :

(3) That this section shall not affect any estate or interest in real or personal property to which any person has or may become entitled, either mediately or immediately, in possession or expectancy, in pursuance of any disposition made before the passing of this Act, or in pursuance of any devolution by law on the death of any person dying before the passing of this Act.

3. Where Her Majesty has entered into a convention with any foreign State to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that State who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by order in Council, to declare that such convention has been entered into by Her Majesty ; and from and after the date of such order in Council, any person being originally a subject or citizen of the State referred to in such order, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within such limit of time as may be provided in the convention, make a declaration of alienage, and from and after the date of his so making such declaration such person shall be regarded as an alien, and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid.

A declaration of alienage may be made as follows : that is to say, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom in the presence of any justice of the peace, if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose. If out of her Majesty's dominions in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

4. Any person who by reason of his having been born within the dominions of Her Majesty is a natural-born subject, but who also at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign State a subject of such State, and is still such subject, may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration of alienage such person shall cease to be a British subject. Any person who is born out of Her Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject may, if of full age, and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and, from and after the making of such declaration shall cease to be a British subject.

5. From and after the passing of this Act, an alien shall not be entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but shall be triable in the same manner as if he were a natural-born subject.

6. Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after the passing of this Act, when in any foreign State and not under any disability voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject and be regarded as an alien : Provided—

(1) That where any British subject has before the passing of this Act voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject, he may, at any time within two years after the passing of this Act, make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration hereinafter referred to as a declaration of British nationality being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be and to have been continually a British subject ; with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect :

(2) A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken as follows—that is to say, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom in the presence of a justice of the peace ; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose. If out of Her Majesty's dominions in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

NATURALIZATION AND RESUMPTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

7. An alien who, within such limited time before making the application hereinafter mentioned as may be allowed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, either by general order or on any special occasion, has resided in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or has been in the service of the Crown for a term of not less than five years, and intends, when naturalized, either to reside in the United Kingdom, or to serve under the Crown, may apply to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for a certificate of naturalization.

The applicant shall adduce in support of his application such evidence of his residence or service, and intention to reside or serve, as such Secretary of State may require. The said Secretary of State, if satisfied with the evidence adduced, shall take the case of the applicant into consideration, and may, with or without assigning any reason, give or withhold a certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good, and no appeal shall lie from his decision, but such certificate shall not take effect until the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance.

An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall in the United Kingdom be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in the United Kingdom, with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

The said Secretary of State may in manner aforesaid grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, and he may specify in such certificate that the grant thereof is made for the purpose of quieting doubts as to the right of such person to be a British subject, and the grant of such special certificate shall not be deemed to be any admission that the person to whom it was granted was not previously a British subject.

An alien who has been naturalized previously to the passing of this Act may apply to the Secretary of State for a certificate of naturalization under this Act, and it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State to grant such certificate to such naturalized alien upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions in and upon which such certificate might have been granted if such alien had not been previously naturalized in the United Kingdom.

8. A natural-born British subject who has become an alien in pursuance of this Act, and is in this Act referred to as a statutory alien, may, on performing the same conditions and adducing the same evidence as is required in the case of an alien applying for a certificate of nationality, apply to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for a certificate hereinafter referred to as a certificate of re-admission to British nationality, re-admitting him to the status of a British subject. The said Secretary of State shall have the same discretion as to the giving or withholding of the certificate as in the case of a certificate of naturalization, and an oath of allegiance shall in like manner be required previously to the issuing of the certificate.

A statutory alien to whom a certificate of re-admission to British nationality has been granted shall, from the date of the certificate of re-admission, but not in respect of any previous transaction, resume his position as a British subject ; with this qualification, that within the limits of the foreign State of which he became a subject he shall not be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that foreign State according to the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

The jurisdiction by this Act conferred on the Secretary of State in the United Kingdom in respect of the grant of a certificate of re-admission to British nationality in the case of any statutory alien being in any British possession, may be exercised by the Governor of such possession ; and residence in such possession shall, in the case of such person, be deemed equivalent to residence in the United Kingdom.

9. The oath in this Act referred to as the oath of allegiance shall be in the form following : that is to say,—

"I ———— do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God."

NATIONAL STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN AND INFANT CHILDREN.

10. The following enactments shall be made with respect to the national status of women and children :—

(1.) A married woman shall be deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject :

(2.) A widow being a natural-born British subject, who has become an alien by or in consequence of her marriage, shall be deemed to be a statutory alien, and may as such at any time during widowhood obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality in manner provided by this Act :

(3.) Where the father being a British subject, or the mother being a British subject and a widow, becomes an alien in pursuance of this Act, every child of such father or mother who during infancy has become resident in the country where the father or mother is naturalized, and has according to the laws of such country become naturalized therein, shall be deemed to be a subject of the State of which the father or mother has become a subject, and not a British subject :

(4.) Where the father, or the mother being a widow, has obtained a certificate of re-admission to British nationality, every child of such father or mother who during infancy has become resident in the British dominions with such father or mother, shall be deemed to have resumed the position of a British subject to all intents :

(5.) Where the father, or the mother being a widow, has obtained a certificate of naturalization in the United Kingdom, every child of such father or mother who during infancy has become resident with such father or mother in any part of the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be a naturalized British subject.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

11. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may by regulation provide for the following matters :—

(1.) The form and registration of declarations of British nationality :

(2.) The form and registration of certificates of naturalization in the United Kingdom :

(3.) The form and registration of certificates of re-admission to British nationality :

(4.) The form and registration of declarations of alienage :

(5.) The registration by officers in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty of the births and deaths of British subjects who may be born or die out of Her Majesty's dominions, and of the marriages of persons married at any of Her Majesty's embassies or legations :

(6.) The transmission to the United Kingdom for the purpose of registration or safe keeping, or of being produced as evidence of any declarations or certificates made in pursuance of this Act out of the United Kingdom, or of any copies of such declarations or certificates, also of copies of entries contained in any register kept out of the United Kingdom in pursuance of or for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act :

(7.) With the consent of the Treasury the imposition and application of fees in respect of any registration authorized to be made by this Act, and in respect of the making any declaration or the grant of any certificate authorized to be made or granted by this Act.

The said Secretary of State, by a further regulation, may repeal, alter, or add to any regulation previously made by him in pursuance of this section.

Any regulation made by the said Secretary of State in pursuance of this section shall be deemed to be within the powers conferred by this Act, and shall be of the same force as if it had been enacted in this Act, but shall not, so far as respects the imposition of fees, be in force in any British possession, and shall not, so far as respects any other matter, be in force in any British possession in which any Act or Ordinance to the contrary of or inconsistent with any such direction may for the time being be in force.

12. The following regulations shall be made with respect to evidence under this Act :—

(1.) Any declaration authorized to be made under this Act may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the original declaration, or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by any person authorized by regulations of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to give certified copies of such declaration, and the production of such declaration or copy shall be evidence of the person therein named as declarent having made the same at the date in the said declaration mentioned :

(2.) A certificate of naturalization may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the original certificate, or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by any person authorized by regulations of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to give certified copies of such certificate :

(3.) A certificate of re-admission to British nationality may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the original certificate, or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by any person authorized by regulations of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to give certified copies of such certificate :

(4.) Entries in any register authorized to be made in pursuance of this Act shall be proved by such copies and certified in such manner as may be directed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the copies of such entries shall be evidence of any matters by this Act or by any regulation of the said Secretary of State authorized to be inserted in the register :

(5.) The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, shall apply to any regulation made by a Secretary of State, in pursuance of or for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this Act.

MISCELLANEOUS.

13. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the grant of letters of denization by Her Majesty.

14. Nothing in this Act contained shall qualify an alien to be the owner of a British ship.

15. Where any British subject has in pursuance of this Act become an alien, he shall not thereby be discharged from any liability in respect of any acts done before the date of his so becoming an alien.

16. All laws, statutes, and ordinances which may be duly made by the legislature of any British possession for imparting to any person the privileges, or any of the privileges, of naturalization, [redacted] any colony, plantation, [redacted] or settlement within Her Majesty's dominions, and not within the United Kingdom, and all territories and places under one legislature are deemed to be one British possession for the purposes of this Act :

"The Governor of any British possession" shall include any person exercising the chief authority in such possession :

"Officer in the Diplomatic Service of Her Majesty" shall mean any Ambassador, Minister or Chargé d'Affaires, or Secretary of Legation, or any person appointed by such Ambassador, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, or Secretary of Legation to execute any duties imposed by this Act on an officer in the Diplomatic Service of Her Majesty :

"Officer in the Consular Service of Her Majesty" shall mean and include Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, and Consular Agent, and any person for the time being discharging the duties of Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, and Consular Agent.

REPEAL OF ACTS MENTIONED IN SCHEDULE.

18. The several Acts set forth in the first and second parts of the schedule annexed hereto shall be wholly repealed, and the Acts set forth in the third part of the said schedule shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned ; provided that the repeal enacted in this Act shall not affect :—

(1) any right acquired or thing done before the passing of this Act :

(2) any liability accruing before the passing of this Act :

(3) any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred, or to be incurred, in respect of any offence committed before the passing of this Act :

(4) the institution of any investigation or legal proceeding or any other remedy for ascertaining or enforcing any such liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

INDIAN ITEMS.

On the Madras Railway, tatties have been provided for the passenger carriages. Who said Madras was the benighted presidency ? Perhaps the Chief Engineer of the E. I. R.—*Pioneer*.

Quite a remarkable incident occurred the other day in the Magistrate's Court at Rangoon. A witness in the box was not able to swear to the identity of his own brother, the defendant in the case, owing to the latter having from the previous day taken to parting his hair in the middle.

A new religious sect has been started in Rangoon by Mr. Edge, under the name of the "New Lights." Mr. Edge has published a pamphlet on their particular belief, under the title of "The New Testament Ministry contrasted with the modern Ecclesiastical Ministry." The chief point of his doctrine is, that there should be no clergymen, as all believers in Christ are saints and priests, and he says his New Lights are "The chosen Generation."

SUICIDE.

We (*Madras Times*, Aug. 13) hear from Vellore that Mr. John Faulkner, a senior medical apprentice, attached to the 28th N. I. Hospital, committed suicide on Wednesday night by swallowing strychnine. The Municipal overseer, Mr. Conroy, had been neglecting his work for some days, and as he was growing worse from indulgence in liquor, the vice-president of the municipality, Capt. Johnson, wrote to Asst. Surgeon Fox, attached to the 28th Regt., to send some one to see Mr. Conroy, and if necessary to have him admitted into the Civil Dispensary. Mr. Fox replied that he had written to the regimental apothecary (alluding to Mr. Faulkner,) to see Mr. Conroy, and at the same time suggested that Mr. Judge, the manager of the Municipal office, should endeavour to induce Mr. Conroy to proceed to the Civil Dispensary. Mr. Judge acceded to the request, and on his approach to the hospital, he observed a very large crowd, and in the midst some sepoys dragging Mr. Conroy to the hospital guard room, on the ground that Mr. Faulkner had delivered him into custody. Mr. Faulkner, however, informed Mr. Judge that no assault had been committed on him by Mr. Conroy, that they were enjoying themselves together, and that he gave no orders to the sepoy guard to take Mr. Conroy into custody. The sepoys prevented the police from interfering, and actually rushed into a private dwelling, to quell, if anything, a purely private quarrel. Captain Johnson referred the matter to Assistant Surgeon Fox, who, in company with Lieut. Faunce the adjutant, repaired to the hospital, where they met Mr. Faulkner, who being under the influence of liquor at the time (6½ P.M.), was placed under arrest by the latter officer. He appears to have taken this to heart, for he went home and shortly afterwards took some strychnine (which he had in his private medicine chest,) and died a little after ten o'clock that night.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND-FIELDS.

(*Colesberg Herald*, June 11.)

Mr. K. Khol arrived in Colesberg last evening, and has courteously given us the following information, which we hasten to place before our readers :—

"He has just returned from the diamond-fields, and has shown us a quantity of supposed rubies, about 250. They are pretty stones, some appear almost black, but when held up to the light their beauty is at once apparent—the dark ones are said to be of the most value. At the diggings there are about 400 hands at work. They have found lots of diamonds. Some parties who arrived there on foot have found diamonds to the amount of £40,000. Mr. Kohl was among the parties trying to purchase, and saw the diamonds.

"One man had about 44 diamonds, the smallest of which was 3½-carats, and amongst them were 6, averaging from 60 to 70 carats each. Some who have been there since the commencement have only one or two diamonds, very small—which will not pay for their food ; but the greater number have been successful, and some have made their fortunes. It is no use any one going for a short time. At least three in a party is necessary. They must have a Scotch cart or a wagon to lead on the ground. Oxen are the best to inspan. Pasturage is pretty good. Locusts have visited the spot, but nevertheless there is food enough.

"Planks and sheet-iron are absolutely necessary to take, not only to make 'long toms' with, but for tables on which to sort the stones. It is necessary to take provisions for the time parties intend staying. Sheep can be bought for 9s. each. Tents of the wagons are taken off and form a kind of room on the ground. Blacksmiths would get plenty of work there. A coffee shop would do well, and, in fact, all kinds of groceries and wearing apparel are in great demand. Vegetables are very scarce. Mealies and Kafir corn are wanted. Meal is 50s. per muid. A small pumpkin sells for 1s.

"All the parties there are apparently happy, and everything is kept in strict order and proper rules strictly enforced. Meetings are held every week to discuss and arrange the affairs of the diggings. It is Mr. Kohl's opinion that a great many diamonds have been found, of which nothing has been said, and that there will be a good many more picked up yet ; but he does not think that they have yet pitched upon the exact spot where diamonds are to be found in greater numbers.

"We were also kindly shown specimens of quick-silver and copper discovered by Mr. Kohl, and he says gold exists in Albania.

"On the farms Bultfontein and Dosofontein, in the Free State, Mr. Kohl says diamonds are likely to be found in numbers, as the ground bears the same traces of volcanic eruptions as those on the present diamond-fields.

"Mr. Kohl says that the richness of this country only wants bringing out, and he has promised to communicate to us full particulars as to where all these precious minerals are to be found."

(*Cradock Register.*)

The intelligence from the diamond-fields has now assumed so important a character, and seems to be so thoroughly authenticated, that it is impossible to avoid directing the attention of our young colonists to the opportunity which is now presented to them of making their fortunes, it may be after months of toil, it may be in a moment. A gentleman from the diamond-fields passed through this town last evening on his way down to Port Elizabeth, with about forty diamonds in his possession, valued at £12,000. He states that one of the King William's Town party has just discovered a large diamond said to be worth at least £12,000, but it is of such excellent water that they think it is worth much more. He also says that every word of the statements made by "Veritas" in the Colesberg papers is perfectly correct.

PROFESSOR GROTE'S EXAMINATION OF THE UTILITARIAN PHILOSOPHY.*

This volume, which in style and point of view closely resembles the "Exploratio Philosophica" of the same author, is edited by Mr. Mayor, partly from certain cancelled proofs and partly from the manuscripts of the late Professor Grote. The introduction and the first seven chapters had been sent to the press so early as 1863, but, in consequence of a change of plan, were recalled. The remaining chapters (fourteen in number) are put together, with a view "to facilitate the reading of the book for the general public," from Professor Grote's posthumous papers.

The peculiar circumstances under which the book has been constructed may to a certain extent account for its want of method and clearness ; but these are defects, we cannot but feel, from which the work would not have been entirely free even had the author himself lived to put a finishing hand to it. Professor Grote has certainly the merit of being a suggestive writer, and he often succeeds in stating objections (a practice to which he seems to have a much stronger inclination than to forming theories of his own) from an original point of view ; but, to quote his own words, he "feels that if he thinks he has anything to say he must say it, without being too particular *how*." To a mature student, who can easily detect any new feature in the treatment of a well-worn subject, blemishes of this kind may perhaps make little difference in the value of the work ; but they must have the effect of depriving it of almost all educational influence, and of confining this and the volumes with which, as Mr. Mayor intimates, it is to be succeeded, to a very small circle of readers.

The papers out of which this work was composed were suggested by Mr. Mill's essay on Utilitarianism. Mr. Mill, and the so-called Utilitarian school generally, are invariably treated with courtesy, and often with an amount of candour and appreciation with which they have failed to meet at the hands of other antagonists. But, at the same time, it appears to us that Professor Grote has frequently misunderstood their position, and that his principal objections might, without much difficulty, be met by any one competently versed in the ethical theories of the school which he attacks. To state, much less to attempt to meet, his arguments would be a task entirely beyond the limits of this present article. We shall content ourselves with adducing one or two instances in which we conceive him to have mistaken the Utilitarian theory, and with attempting very briefly to indicate the answer to one or two of his leading objections.

On pp 75, 76, and in many other places, Professor Grote appears to intimate that Utilitarian moralists propose happiness as the end of action, without specifying "*what sort of* happiness and *whose* happiness" should be aimed at. It is quite true that, if we confine ourselves to one word, "happiness" is the keynote of the Utilitarian philosophy. But the very problem which it sets itself to solve is to determine in conflicting cases *whose* happiness and *what kind of* happiness is to be preferred. Even Bentham's often-reiterated formula, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," furnishes a rough answer to one of these questions ; and what are the various discussions as to the value of different pleasures, and as to the question whether pleasures differ in quality as well as quantity, but an attempt to supply an answer to the other ?

Considering the credit which Professor Grote elsewhere allows to the Utilitarian school for the benevolent spirit of their speculations, it is truly astonishing to find a passage like the following, which, however, by no means stands alone in the work :—

"I think we may say then that, not only is the morality of public spirit and unselfishness no part of Utilitarianism, but it is not in any particular manner aided by it. Mr. Mill, indeed, claims for Utilitarianism the power to reform human nature by increasing the strength of the social affections ; but in speaking of this reformation, he really casts himself loose not only from the narrow Utilitarianism of his predecessors, but from anything that can by any possibility be called Utilitarianism, and from the Utilitarian principle of philosophy altogether. He seems almost to have forgotten that he has defined Utilitarianism as the philosophy which values one thing simply in regard of actions, viz. their promotiveness of happiness, and that the moral problem with Utilitarians is thus limited to the distinguishing between actions which are and actions which are not conducive to happiness."

Now, unless we suppose that "public spirit and unselfishness" are to act blindly, without any particular end in view, what speculative inquiry is it possible to conceive of as having a more direct bearing upon them than "the distinguishing between actions which are, and actions which are not, conducive to the *general* or *public* happiness ?" And that we are justified in speaking of the *general* or *public* happiness, as well as, in a minor degree, the interest of smaller aggregates and individuals, as the end of the Utilitarian ethics, is abundantly evident, not only from what Professor Grote calls the "Neo-Utilitarianism" of Mr. Mill, but from the works of every writer who represents the Utilitarian (as distinct from the selfish) school of morality. Bentham, at the very beginning of his great work, "The principles of Morals and Legislation," says— "A man may be said to be a partisan of the principle of utility when the approbation or disapprobation he annexes to any action, or to any measure, is determined by and proportioned to the tendency which he conceives it to have to augment or to diminish the happiness of the community ; or, in other words, to its conformity or unconformity to the laws or dictates of utility." And this is his definition, of Ethics :—"Ethics at large may be defined the art of directing men's actions to the production of the greatest possible quantity of happiness on the part of those whose interest is in view," or, as he elsewhere says, "all those whose interest may be affected by the act."

It is difficult to disentangle from these papers any positive system of Ethics, as held by the author himself. But, when he treats the Utilitarian system with most consideration, he appears to object to it not so much on the ground of its being untrue as on the ground of its insufficiency. Thus, on p. 119, he says—

"It appears to me, then, that the Utilitarian formula (namely, that action is right or good in proportion as it tends to promote happiness), if meant not only to describe a fact, but to express also the meaning of rightness or goodness, or tell us what it is that constitutes the rightness or goodness of an action, is insufficient, whatever modification we may give to the idea of happiness, or in whatever way we may determine that. Right action may be conducive to happiness as it may be to various other things, and this may be one character to know it by ; but if it is intended to express that it is this conduciveness which, in our world of men, makes the rightness or goodness, the formula, as I have said, is insufficient. For that there is, and must be recognized by men, a goodness or valuableness quite different from conduciveness to happiness cannot, I think, be doubted. There is nothing which need surprise us in there being more than one sort of moral value attaching to actions ; and it is far better to submit to whatever philosophical disappointment we may feel in having to acknowledge such a plurality than to outrage at once the well-observed sentiment of men and the inward language of our own heart and reason. If we listen to the voice of human nature, we must put by the side of the Utilitarian formula, as a sister, one of this kind : Actions are right and good in proportion as they rise above the *merely* natural or animal conditions of human nature (as self-care or self-preservation), and the obedience to immediate impulse, more especially to the impulses of bodily passion and excitement."

The other kinds of moral value attaching to actions seem to be explained more explicitly by Professor Grote on a previous page (p. 111) :—

"Upon the whole, it may perhaps be considered that there are two chief sources from which a virtuous action derives its moral value independently of its consequences ; one of these is connected with the free will of man [afterwards specified as "the putting forth of the worthy activity of human nature"], the other with his aspiringness or upward moral tendency."

The charge of incompleteness which Mr. Grote brings against the Utilitarian theory would certainly be sustained unless that theory could be shown to sanction and include both these sources of action. But what is "the putting forth of the worthy activity of human nature," if it be not the exertion of our activities for the sake of obtaining some benefit either for ourselves or for others ? An activity which is exerted neither for the immediate pleasure nor for the ultimate self-improvement of the agent, nor yet for the advantage of others, must be a mere waste of labour, and can in no proper sense of the word be called "worthy." If, however, the activity be exerted with reference to any of these ends, it is "useful," provided it do not clash with any other activities which are still more "useful," and so is already provided for by the "Utilitarian" theory.

The same is the case with the other "source from which a virtuous action derives its moral value"—namely, that which is connected with man's "aspiringness or upward moral tendency." In what does this "aspiringness or upward moral tendency" consist ? Surely (so far as it is not purely selfish) in the desire of knowledge, in the wish to find increased opportunities of usefulness, in the love of art, in the religious emotions. But all these desires and feelings are a source of pleasure (often of the most exquisite description) to ourselves, and continually lead to the performance of actions of almost incalculable benefit to mankind. Any scheme of Utilitarianism which neglected to take account of these feelings, and to attach a moral value to them, would surely not deserve the name of a philosophy. But, perhaps, it may be said that, though productive of good effects, of well-being, or happiness, in the fullest sense of that term, both to ourselves individually and to society at large, it is not the production of good effects which constitutes the *moral value* of these feelings. What, then, does constitute it ?

In another place (p. 234) Mr. Grote states that, on the principles of Utilitarianism, it is impossible "to give what men will usually recognize as a sufficient account why we must be just before we are generous—must pay our debts, for instance, before we relieve a neighbour who is in greater need than our creditor is." The answer of the Utilitarian is a very simple one. The maintenance of justice is absolutely essential to the existence of society. What is commonly understood by benevolence, however much it may contribute to the happiness of mankind, is not to nearly the same extent essential to its social existence. Consequently, to adopt "Utilitarian" language, the less "useful" quality must yield in importance to the more "useful."

Perhaps nothing has contributed more to the prejudice so widely entertained against the "Utilitarian" philosophy, and no better excuse perhaps can be found for the mistakes so constantly incurred even by candid writers, like Mr. Grote, when describing or criticising it, than the unfortunate adoption by the early writers of the school of the words, "utilitarian," "utility," "useful." The "utile," as Mr. Grote remarks, is associated in some of our earliest reading with opposition to the "dulce" and the "honestum." But the "useful" or "utility" of the "Utilitarian" school is certainly intended not to exclude but to embrace both these ideas. To suggest a new term is not easy, and perhaps for the very reason that the ideas of Utilitarianism really lie at the root of all systems of ethics, however great their professed opposition to it. How can we test actions except by their reference to some end ? And by what end can we test them except by their tendency to promote the well being either of individuals or of social aggregates ? Or, if it be said that the science of ethics must look to character as well as to actions, how are we to test the moral value of character except by the kind of actions which it has a tendency to produce ? But to furnish a *test* of actions and character is absolutely essential to the completeness of any system of moral philosophy, and hence the intrusion of so-called "Utilitarian" elements into the very core of systems which, like that of Kant, are constructed on principles, to all appearance, directly antagonistic to "Utilitarianism." In practical life, moreover, so far as we are not guided by purely selfish aims, we invariably act, or profess to act, on utilitarian principles, however mistaken we may frequently be in their application. A statesman who could give no reason for a proposition except that it was in accordance with the nature of things or with his inner consciousness, would certainly be compelled to abandon it. It is not surprising, then, that a principle so common, so universal, should be connoted by a somewhat vague and indefinite term. The wisest course, perhaps, for the modern Utilitarian would be to decline to regard himself as the member of any philosophical sect, and to put in boldly his claim to be taken as the true exponent of the best thoughts of all preceding systems of ethical speculation. Had the Utilitarians of the past generation been less polemical and more constructive, their successors would now probably have the field of morals almost exclusively in their own possession, and would be able to develop and complete their system instead of carrying on a desultory warfare with antagonists who, either from wilfulness or from mental confusion, cannot be made to understand their position. —*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 22.

* "An Examination of the Utilitarian Philosophy." By the late John Grote, B. D., Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge. Edited by Joseph Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co. London ; Bell and Daldy. 1870.)

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The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.
JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.
The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.
By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.
June 29, 1870.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
26, Apollo Street.
Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.
PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.
LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.
GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.
NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.
Prices on application.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commensed business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates ; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.
All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.
INSPECTION IS INVITED.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.
Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM
may be quickly relieved by wearing
SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,
A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.
Undervests ....each Rs. 8 0
Socks ....per pair „ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding..............per oz. „ 1 8
D. S. KEMP & Co.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)
No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country ; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.
Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)..............................12 as. „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The active principel of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.
Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance ; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice ; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.
As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.
As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.
It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.
Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.
WEEKLY SALE.
To-morrow Saturday, the 20th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jaconets, &c.
An invoice of picture papers.
2 cases gilt picture mouldings.
5 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
English iron folding teapoys, garden pumps, fancy Railway rugs, first-rate sewing machines, glass and platedware.
Few articles of Office furniture, such as tables, chairs, presses, sepoy benches, &c.
20 cases blue orange and white prints.
At 1 P.M.
One second-hand double-seated phaeton.
1 black brougham horse.
1 black dog.
Bombay, 19th August 1870. BENNETT & Co.

Holloway's Ointment.—Turn which way you will, go where you please, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scalds, bruises, and sprains, it is an invaluable remedy ; for bad legs caused by accident or cold it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In cases of swelled ankles, erysipelas, gout and rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest comfort by refracting the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure the long list of skin affections which originate in childhood and gain strength with the child's growth.

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